

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

Vol I No 098

21 May 1986

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Holds Weekly Briefing	A	1
Notes Pakistan Action	A	1
On Relations With Israel	A	1
Announces Visit of Zaire's Dondo	A	1
Zhao Ziyang Meets With Outgoing Ambassadors	A	1
Mongolian, Burmese Envoys	A	1
Argentine, Luxembourg Envoys	A	1

## UNITED STATES

Yao Yilin Speaks at Dallas Luncheon	B	1
Hu Qili Meets Scientist From United States	B	1

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

Further Reportage on Australian Prime Minister's Visit	E	1
Attends Executive Forum Opening	E	1
Signs Construction Agreement	E	1
Visits Foreign Studies University	E	2
Zhao, Hawke Condemn S. Africa	E	2
Leaves for Chengdu	E	3

## SOUTH ASIA

35th Anniversary of Ties With Pakistan Commemorated	F	1
Li, Zhao Praise Relations	F	1
Pakistani Leaders Hail Relations	F	1
Peng Zhen Meets Pakistani Goodwill Delegation	F	2

## WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Wu Xueqian's European Trip	G	1
Fetes Norwegian Counterpart	G	1
Meets Norwegian Prime Minister	G	1
Wishes To Expand W. Europe Ties	G	1
Ends Norway Visit	G	2
Arrives in Denmark	G	2
Interviewed on Goals of Visit	G	2
[SHIJIE ZHISHI 1 May]		
European Parliament Delegation Arrives in Beijing	G	4
Meets Peng Zhen	G	4
Honored at Banquet	G	5
Hu Qili, Ni Zhifu Meet French Trade Unionists	G	5

Xi Zhongxun Meets Swiss Labor Party Delegation	G 6
Huang Hua Meets Spanish Trade Delegation	G 6
PRC-France First Round Judicial Talks End	G 6

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Reactions to South African Raids on Three Cities	I 1
Foreign Ministry Condemns	I 1
XINHUA Condemns 'State Terrorism'	I 1
RENMIN RIBAO Criticizes 'New Crime'	I 2

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GONGREN RIBAO Editor on Protecting Explorers [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 12 May]	K 1
Bai Hua on Writers' Duties, Future of Literature [RENMIN RIBAO 12 May]	K 1
State Economic Commission on Industrial Production	K 3
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Developing Science, Technology [15 May]	K 4
TV Comments on Efforts To Help Poor Households	K 5
RENMIN RIBAO on Ways To Boost Grain Production [16 May]	K 6
Government To Purchase 4 Million Tons of Cotton	K 7
Wheat Crop Around Beijing Area Threatened	K 8
Total Industrial Output Value Increases	K 8
'Massive' Port Building Plan To Be Launched	K 9
'Crackdown' on Serious Crime To Continue [CHINA DAILY 19 May]	K 9
RENMIN RIBAO Commentary on Development of Forests [15 May]	K 10
Civil Officials to Study at Defense University	K 12
Military Scientist on Self-Sufficiency in Defense [CHINA DAILY 10 May]	K 12
Zhang Aiping on Developing Military Science	K 13
National Defense Economy Discussed in Xian	K 13
Army Establishes Automation Command Unit	K 14
PLA Reporting Group's Activities Affirmed	K 14
Deng Xiaoping Signs Order Commending Soldiers	K 15
Li Peng Addresses Emulation Workers Meeting	K 15
Song Defu Interviewed on Role of Youth [LIAOWANG 5 May]	K 16
Chen Pixian Attends Fujian TV Award Ceremony	K 19
Xi Zhongxun, Others Meet Minority Students	K 19
RENMIN RIBAO Publishes HONGQI Table of Contents [16 May]	K 20

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Rui Xingwen Speaks at Shanghai Cinema Conference [JIEFANG RIBAO 4 May]	O 1
---	-----

## NORTH REGION

Li Ximing Encourages Beijing Cadres Studying Marxism [BEIJING RIBAO 6 May]	R 1
Beijing's Li Ximing Attends Non-Party Figures Forum [BEIJING RIBAO 7 May]	R 1

Hebei Completes Transfer of Militia to Local Units [HEBEI RIBAO 7 May]	R 2
Tianjin Holds Meeting on Antistealing Campaign [TIANJIN RIBAO 26 Apr]	R 3
Ni Zhifu Attends Tianjin Conference on Education [TIANJIN RIBAO 7 May]	R 4
Delivers Speech [TIANJIN RIBAO 7 May]	R 4

## TAIWAN

CAL Plane Return Set for Before 24 May in Hong Kong	V 1
Text of Summary of Talks	V 1
Stranded Crewmen Call Families	V 2
CAL Official Queried	V 2
Plane Flown From Beijing to Guangzhou	V 3
PRC Won 'Political Victory' [AFP]	V 3
Armed Forces Rallies Mark Chiang Anniversary	V 4
Atomic Energy Council Warns of Radiation Risk	V 4

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Criticism of 'Ma Ding' Economic Article Reviewed [KUANG CHIAO CHING 16 May]	W 1
--	-----

I. 21 May 86

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

A 1

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN HOLDS WEEKLY BRIEFING

Notes Pakistan Action

OW211046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) --A Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that Pakistan's action to safeguard its territory and sovereignty in self defense against Afghan intruders "is entirely justifiable." He made this comment at today's weekly news briefing, while commenting on Pakistan's shooting down of one Afghan jet fighter and damaging of another, which violated its territorial air space during the seventh round of proximate talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan in Geneva. The Afghan violation demonstrated the lack of proper sincerity on the part of the Soviet and Afghan authorities for a political settlement of the Afghan question, the spokesman said.

On Relations With Israel

OW210942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) --A Foreign ministry spokesman said at a weekly news briefing here today that China's position of having no dealings with Israel remains unchanged. Although China has established telecommunication links with Israel, he said, "It doesn't mean that China has changed its policy towards Israel." Noting that China has an extensive international telecommunication links, he said that "it is part of the normal business of the Chinese post and telecommunications enterprises, in line with international norms, to relay through third countries the non-governmental telecommunications, which have no direct links with China, so as to meet certain business requirements of the clients."

Announces Visit of Zaire's Dondo

OW211024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1017 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) --Kengo Wa Dondo, prime commissioner of state of executive council of the Republic of Zaire, will pay an official goodwill visit to China from June 7 to 12. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said at today's weekly news briefing that he has been invited by Premier Zhao Ziyang. It is the first visit to China by a prime commissioner of state of executive council of Zaire.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH OUTGOING AMBASSADORS

Mongolian, Burmese Envoys

OW171027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1017 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) --Premier Zhao Ziyang meet outgoing Mongolian Ambassador to China P. Shagdarsuren and Burmese Ambassador to China U Hla Shwe, on separate occasion here this afternoon.

Argentine, Luxembourg Envoys

OW201130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) --Premier Zhao Ziyang met outgoing Argentine Ambassador to China Hector A. Subiza, and Luxembourg Ambassador to China Carlo Ketter, on separate occasions here today.



YAO YILIN SPEAKS AT DALLAS LUNCHEON

OW211006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0952 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Dallas, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said here today that it is China's set national policy to open to the outside world and that China welcomes American friends in business circles to make investments in the country. The vice-premier was speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by Starke Taylor, mayor of Dallas.

While proposing a toast at the luncheon, Mayor Taylor said, "we are proud that Dallas is participating in many mutually beneficial programs with China." "It is our belief that the exchanges of information, of know-how and people will pave the way for even closer ties in the days ahead," he said.

Vice-Premier Yao said in reply that the last few years saw progress in various aspects in Sino-U.S. relations, and "I am happy to note that Texas energy industry has already had a role to play in China's energy effort." He added that "China's export trade to Texas and its adjacent regions has increased." As China launched its Seventh Five-Year Plan this year, Yao said, it is prepared to introduce a larger amount of advanced technologies and equipment from abroad and make greater use of foreign capital. "China offers a worthy place for foreign investors to explore," Yao added. Vice-Premier Yao expressed the hope that American friends will promote, rather than limit, China's export to the United States and increase their cooperation with China in production and marketing with a view to boosting China's exports.

A letter of greetings read at the luncheon from Mark White, governor of Texas state, said, "We are pleased with the growing friendship between the people of Texas and the people of China. There are many areas which Texas and China can engage in mutually beneficial cooperation."

In the morning, Vice-Premier Yao Yilin and his party toured the Dallas market center, and were guests at a dinner given by Richard Fisher, chairman of the International Business Forum, and John Johnson, chairman of the board, of the Dallas chamber. He also met representatives of the Chinese community as well as Chinese students and scholars who are staying in and around Dallas city.

HU QILI MEETS SCIENTIST FROM UNITED STATES

OW201132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with Professor W.H.K. Panofsky, former director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center of the United States. The professor is here helping the construction of the Beijing electron positron collider. Hu praised Panofsky for his great enthusiasm and scientific approach in helping China build its high-energy accelerator. Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was present at the meeting.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

## Attends Executive Forum Opening

OW201128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- The third China-Australia Senior Executive Forum, jointly sponsored by the China Enterprise Management Association (CEMA) and the Australia-China Business Cooperation Committee (ACBCC), opened here today.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke attended the opening ceremony.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Premier Zhao expressed a warm welcome to the convening of the forum in China. Zhao said the success of the forums held in the past have proved that direct contacts between senior managerial personnel and enterprise leaders have helped promote mutual understanding and friendship and created a favorable climate for the development of Sino-Australian economic and technical cooperation.

To keep up with its policy of opening to the outside world, Zhao said, China should train a greater number of cadres and managerial personnel and make them know how to cooperate with foreign partners. He expressed the hope that these kinds of forums and the ties already established between representatives of the two countries from enterprises and academic circles will bring about more personnel exchanges, so that China could learn advanced experience from foreign countries and train more Chinese managers.

Prime Minister Hawke said in his speech that the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries have been fruitful and exciting. Government officials and businessmen should try to build a structure of cooperation in the fields of politics, economics, and culture that will endure and prosper into the 21st century.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0647 GMT on 20 May carries a report on this session of the China-Australia Senior Executive Forum which is identical to this Beijing XINHUA English version except that it adds the following: "the two premiers are both convinced that there is a broad future for the development of economic cooperation and bilateral trade between China and Australia."]

CEMA President Yuan Baohua and ACBCC Chairman B.C. Wilson also spoke at the opening ceremony. The forum was attended by 140 enterprise leaders and scholars from the two countries.

The first forum was held in Beijing in 1984 and the second in Canberra, Australia last year.

## Signs Construction Agreement

OW201228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- China will invest 120 million U.S. dollars in the construction of an aluminium smelter plant in Australia, making it China's largest overseas investment, according to an agreement signed here today.

The Portland Aluminum Smelter Services Pty Ltd. owns advanced technology and the world largest potline. When the first two phases of the construction are completed, the total investment is expected to be 1.2 billion U.S. dollars, and the production capacity will reach 300,000 tons of aluminum ingots a year.

Under the agreement, China's one-tenth share will be jointly sponsored by China International Trust and Investment Corporation and the non-ferrous metals general company. The rest will be shared between the Victoria State Government and Aluminum Co. of America--Australia Pty Ltd.

China's investment will be provided through a loan from nine banks from Australia, Britain, Japan and the U.S.

Present at today's signing ceremony were Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

#### Visits Foreign Studies University

OW201446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1426 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke this afternoon visited the Beijing Foreign Studies University, the leading such university in China.

When Hawke, accompanied by Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries He Kang, arrived he was greeted by president of the university Wang Fuxiang and more than 100 students. The university has ties with Australian universities.

At a welcome meeting in the university's compound, vice-president of the university Hu Wenzhong said that Hawke's visit would help promote the friendly relations between universities and colleges of the two countries.

Hawke stressed the importance of educational exchanges between the two countries and encouraged the students to study foreign languages so as to contribute to the friendship and contacts between the two countries. He also answered questions raised by students who are studying Australian literature and history.

The university presented a Chinese-English dictionary and a number of books on literature to Hawke. In return, Hawke gave some books on Australia to the university.

#### Zhao, Hawke Condemn S. Africa

OW201533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 20 May 86

["Australian, Chinese Premiers Condemn South African Racism" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today condemned South Africa's incursions into Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana.

Speaking at a return banquet he gave here this evening at the Great Wall Hotel, Hawke said the Australian Government condemns in the strongest possible terms the incursions, which are an outrageous affront to the norms of civilized behavior fundamental to any decent society. He stressed that South Africa's actions are totally unacceptable to the Australian Government.

Zhao joined the condemnation, saying that recently South African air and ground forces had attacked the capital cities of the three countries, destroying buildings and causing casualties. The Chinese Government joins the Australian Government in strongly condemning the brutal actions of the South African authorities, he said.

I. 21 May 86

E 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Hawke also said that in the morning he had met Chairman Deng Xiaoping for the first time and heard at first hand his conception of China's development into the next century. "Our dialogue has revealed that on the great majority of issues of fundamental importance in international relations we share very similar views," he said.

Premier Zhao said that over the previous two days he and Hawk had had a wide-ranging exchange of views on questions of mutual interest. Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Vice-Premier Wan Li had also had cordial and friendly conversations with Hawke on different occasions. "We are glad to note that our two sides continue to share identical or similar views on many major international issues, and there is a lot the two countries can do together to maintain peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world", Zhao said.

He continued that many-sided economic cooperation between China and Australia is already under way on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. So long as the two sides continue their efforts, this cooperation will surely be expanded steadily in all fields.

Among those attending the banquet were Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress Peng Chong and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain and State Councillor Ji Pengfei.

#### Leaves for Chengdu

OW210200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) --Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and Mrs. Hawke and their party left here for Chengdu by special plane this morning.

Before Hawke's departure, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang bid him farewell at the state guesthouse.

Zhao noted that he had exchanged views with Hawke on a wide range of issues while he was in Beijing and now he would meet General Secretary Hu Yaobang in Chengdu. He said: "I visited Australia in 1983 and General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Comrade Hu Qili visited Australia last year. We all enjoyed warm hospitality of the Australian Government and people.

"All these demonstrate that the relations between the two countries and friendship between the two leaders have approached a new level," he added.

Hawke and his party were seen off at the airport by He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries.



35TH ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH PAKISTAN COMMEMORATED

## Li, Zhao Praise Relations

OW200619 Beijing XINHUA in English 0602 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang today sent messages to Pakistani leaders to mark the 35th anniversary of diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan.

In a congratulatory message to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, Li said China and Pakistan have a profound traditional friendship and that "the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries in 1951 opened up a new chapter in the annals of bilateral relations."

"Experience has proved that Sino-Pakistani friendship is not only in conformity with the wishes and the interests of our two peoples but conducive to peace in Asia and the world as a whole." He said such good-neighborly relations would develop generation after generation.

Premier Zhao said in his message to Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo that "reviewing the past development of Sino-Pakistani relations, we note with satisfaction that the friendly relations between our two countries have grown in strength and developed continuously in spite of changing international situations." He described bilateral political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation as "fruitful."

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian also sent a message to Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan to mark the occasion. Of the close cooperation between the two countries, Wu noted that the "Sino-Pakistani relationship has become a model of friendly co-existence between countries of different social systems."

## Pakistani Leaders Hail Relations

OW201904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1812 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, along with his prime minister and foreign minister, today sent messages to their Chinese counterparts to greet the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan.

Diplomatic ties were established on May 21, 1951.

In his message to Chinese President Li Xiannian, Ziaul Haq said friendship and cooperation between the two countries have blossomed over the past 35 years. "Mutual sincerity, goodwill and support in times of difficulty have depended our friendship, which conforms to the wishes and aspirations of the two peoples," the message said.

The Pakistani president was confident that a further expansion of cooperation and strengthening of understanding between China and Pakistan will contribute to the well being of both countries and to peace and stability in the region and the world.

Pakistani Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo, in his message to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, described the Pakistan-China friendship, founded on the enduring principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, as a model of good-neighborly relations among states.



He said the two countries are committed to the promotion of peace and progress in the world and a just and equitable international order free from exploitation or hegemonism.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan expressed good wishes for the further development of the friendship between the two countries in his message to Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

PENG ZHEN MEETS PAKISTANI GOOD-WILL DELEGATION

OW201430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1412 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) --Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said here today that Sino-Pakistan relations will surely get better and better since the two countries desire sincere cooperation.

Peng said this at a meeting with a Pakistan goodwill delegation led by Mir Nawaz Khan Marwat, minister of state for justice and parliamentary affairs. The delegation is here to attend the celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan.

Peng said China and Pakistan are old friends and Pakistan is one of the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China. During the past 35 years, the relations between the two countries have developed smoothly and the bilateral cooperation is very satisfactory.

He held that friendship between China and Pakistan is beneficial to the peace, security and stability of the Asian-Pacific region as well as the world as a whole.

Marwat expressed the good will of the Pakistani Government and people to the Chinese Government and people. He said, facts show that China is a reliable friend of Pakistan and the Pakistan people are now following closely China's current economic reform and wish China's modernization success.

Peng told the visitors that China is conducting a socialist economic reform in the urban and rural areas. He said that reform is inevitable if China wants to achieve modernization. Reform is an arduous task because there is no precedent to follow, and the ideology and practice of China have been shaped over decades. It is rather complicated to choose which aspects to carry on with and which to change.

The Chinese Government and Communist Party have high prestige among the people but they still make it clear to the people what their policies are so as to ensure the success of their plans, Peng said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WU XUEQIAN'S EUROPEAN TRIP

## Fetes Norwegian Counterpart

OW202329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Oslo, 20 May (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who will soon conclude his visit to Norway held a return banquet at the Chinese Embassy in Norway at noon today to thank the Norwegian side for the warm hospitality accorded him. Attending the banquet were Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and people of all walks of life. Zhang Yongkuan, Chinese ambassador to Norway, also attended the banquet to entertain the guests. In his speech at the banquet, Wu Xueqian pointed out: China and Norway "share similar or identical views on many major international issues," and both "have set a high value on Sino-Norwegian relations" and "are willing to continuously strengthen bilateral cooperation."

This morning, Wu Xueqian and Frydenlund exchanged views on a wide range of subjects including East-West relations, disarmament, cooperation between Europe and China, as well as bilateral relations. Both sides pledged to further develop the two countries' cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, educational, and other fields. Norwegian King Olav V received Wu Xueqian at the imperial palace this morning and held a cordial conversation with him. Wu Xueqian conveyed to the king greetings from Chinese President Li Xiannian.

## Meets Norwegian Prime Minister

OW201411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Oslo, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today hoped that the Soviet Union and the United States would make substantial progress in their disarmament talks. In their meeting here this morning, Mrs. Brundtland and Wu, who is also a state councillor, exchanged views on nuclear disarmament and use of nuclear energy. The prime minister said Wu is the first important foreign guest she has met since she became prime minister earlier this month. She was glad to see the development of the relations between the two countries in recent years. Wu conveyed to Mrs. Brundtland regards from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. The Chinese foreign minister, currently on a seven-nation north and Western European tour, arrived in Norway on May 18.

## Wishes To Expand W. Europe Ties

OW201505 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Oslo, May 19, (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that China wishes to further develop friendly relations with West European countries on the basis of safeguarding world peace. In talks here this morning, Wu and his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund discussed a wide range of international problems including East-West relations and disarmament as well as bilateral relations. They agreed that the two countries share identical or similar views on many international questions. They also pledged to further develop the two countries' cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, educational and other fields. Zhang Yongkuan, Chinese ambassador to Norway, was also present at the talks.

## Ends Norway Visit

OW210113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Oslo, May 20 (XINHUA) --Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said his visit to Norway was "fruitful," and the two countries have identical or share similar views on many international issues. Interviewed by Norwegian reporters before his departure today for Copenhagen, Wu said he was "very satisfied" with his visit. He said his talks with Norway's Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund earlier today were "candid."

When asked about his forthcoming visit to the German democratic Republic and Hungary, he said that the economic and trade contacts between China and the Eastern European countries have been good in recent years. Therefore, it is natural for him to accept the invitations to visit the two countries. He said he will exchange views of common interest with his counterparts in the two East European countries. During his three-day stay in Norway, he met King Olav and Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, and toured Norway's North Sea offshore oil platform.

## Arrives in Denmark

OW210119 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen, May 20 (XINHUA) --Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here from Oslo this afternoon to start his two-day visit to Denmark. Meeting Wu at the airport was Bertel Haarder, Danish minister of education. According to schedule, Wu, also a state councillor, will meet Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter, and hold talks with Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen tomorrow. On May 22, the Queen of Denmark Margrethe II will receive the Chinese minister, who will also go to Odense to visit the former residence of Hans Christian Andersen, the well-known fairy tale writer.

## Interviewed on Goals of Visit

HK191118 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 86 pp 2-3

[Special interview: "Seek Friendship, Strengthen Cooperation, Promote Peace --State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Answers Our Reporter's Questions on His West and North European Tour"]

[Text] Question: First, we are grateful that you can spare time to give us this interview despite the work you must attend to. From mid to late May, you will visit Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Ireland. Will you be so kind as to tell us the goals and significance of this visit?

Answer: In the current international situation, west and north European countries are playing an increasingly important and positive role in the cause of safeguarding world peace.

China pays close attention to developing its friendly and cooperative relations with west and north European countries. Over the past few years, the foreign ministers of the seven countries I am visiting have visited China. My visit this time at their invitation will be the first time I have visited these countries since I was appointed minister of foreign affairs. During my visit, I will exchange views with the foreign minister and other leaders of these countries on the international situation and matters such as jointly safeguarding world peace and continuing to develop our bilateral relations.

In Brussels, I will meet the leaders of the EEC Commission. To sum up, the goal of my visit to these seven countries is to augment friendship, intensify cooperation, and promote peace.

Question: What is the current situation of China's bilateral relations with these countries? How is China going to strengthen its bilateral relations with these countries?

Answer: China has a fairly long history in carrying out contacts with west and north European countries. The establishment of new China has opened up a new chapter in our relations with these countries. North European countries established diplomatic relations with our country as far back as the early 1950's. They were the first among Western countries to establish diplomatic relations with new China. Other European countries established diplomatic relations with us relatively late, but their relations with our country have developed very quickly too.

In particular over the past few years, as our country has carried out its policy of opening up to the external world, there have been new developments in our country's relations with these countries. Our exchange of visits of high-ranking officials with these countries has substantially increased. The heads of state, parliament, and government and foreign ministers of these countries have visited our country one by one. Our country's premier, Zhao Ziyang, and other leaders have also visited some of these countries. We have also signed with most of these countries trade agreements, economic, industrial, and technological cooperation accords, investment protection agreements, and agreements on avoidance of double taxation. In addition, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and Norway have provided our country with preferential loans. All this has played a vigorous role in promoting our economic relations, trade, and technological cooperation with them.

There has been a good beginning in our country's economic and technological cooperation with these countries, and we have been carrying out diverse forms of cooperation in production, and compensation trade. The scope of cooperation is very wide, including energy, communications, transport, telecommunications, the good processing industry, and the building materials industry, and there are cooperation projects in many provinces and cities in our country. Over the past few years, our country's trade with these seven countries has risen substantially. The total trade volume for 1985 was 30 percent greater than that of 1980.

We have also made progress in developing cultural exchanges with these countries and have signed cultural cooperation agreements with most of these countries. Our country has sent a fairly large number of students to study and received training in these countries.

There are no conflicts of fundamental interests nor problems left over from history between China and these countries. We have many things in common concerning major international issues. We all oppose the arms race, advocate easing international tension, and want to safeguard world peace. We all hold that all countries, large or small, are equal and should enjoy equal power of speech on major international issues. We all have the sincere desire to develop economic and technological cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. China is a large developing country with rich resources and a vast market.

All seven countries that I am going to visit are relatively economically developed and they all have their respective advantages and strong points. Our economic structure and level of economic development differ, but we can learn from each other's strong points to offset our weak points and help each other make progress.



In short, there is both a sound foundation and great potential for our country to develop its relations with west and north European countries. During this visit I will discuss with the leaders of these countries the way to continue to strengthen our relations. I believe that through the joint efforts of the two sides, the friendship and cooperation between China and the above seven countries will certainly continue to develop.

Question: The seven countries that you are going to visit are all small west and north European countries. What is China's policy toward these countries?

Answer: West and north European countries differ from our country in social systems, historical background, and cultural traditions, but this does not hinder the development of our mutual relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

China attaches great importance to developing long-term, stable, friendly, and cooperative relations with West European countries on the basis of safeguarding peace and developing relations with not only large West European countries, but also medium-sized and small west and north European countries. We praise the foreign policies that medium-sized and small west and north European countries have formulated in the light of their own national conditions, appreciate their efforts to safeguard the sovereignty and security of their countries, and support them in giving better play to their positive role in international affairs.

Question: Medium-sized and small west and north European countries have made great efforts in order to achieve detente and disarmament. What is your comment on this? What important significance do these efforts have on European and world peace?

Answer: Over the past few years, medium-sized and small west and north European countries have always been active in striving to achieve detente and disarmament in Europe. They have made useful contributions to strengthening European cooperation and alleviating tension in Europe. At present they are deeply worried about the escalating arms race between the two big nuclear countries. They hold that the United States and Soviet Union should conduct talks conscientiously, reaching a disarmament agreement that does not harm the interests of any third country, and thus easing tension in Europe and in the world. For this purpose, they have been exercising their influence through various channels. They have also been making steadfast efforts and playing an increasingly important role in promoting cooperation in West Europe, enlarging contacts between East and West Europe, and promoting North-South dialogue. They have already become a significant force in safeguarding European peace and stability. I believe that as time goes by, medium-sized and small west and north European countries will play an even greater role in international affairs and make even greater contributions to the cause of European and world peace.

#### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

Meets Peng Zhen

OW201713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing May 20 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), said here today that as China's economy develops it will further expand its trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation with Europe.



Peng noted that the time when China was an agricultural country, raw material producer and a market has gone for ever because China has already established its own basic industries over the past 30 years.

Speaking at a meeting with a European parliament delegation for relations with China led by Enzo Bettiza, Peng said, to safeguard world peace and stability is the common demand of the people of the world. China and the European Community member countries all want to develop their own economies, build up their countries and improve their people's livelihood. This needs a peaceful international environment, he said. Peoples of all countries do not want war, he said. So long as all peace-loving countries and peoples are united, world peace can be achieved and world war prevented or at least postponed.

Bettiza agreed with Peng's view and said the European countries know exactly what disaster brought about by war means. Apart from strategic means, political, diplomatic and economic means should also be used to avoid war and promote peace. He said it is of vital importance for peace in Europe and the world for a united Europe to establish sincere friendship with China, which is undergoing modernization construction.

Honored at Banquet

OW201716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- The European parliament delegation for relations with China was honored at a banquet given by the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC) here this evening. Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Chu Tuan, who presided at the dinner, praised the members of the delegation as having contributed much to the development of the relations between China and the European Community, as well as to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between the European and Chinese peoples.

Enzo Bettiza, head of the delegation, said Europe and China share many common or similar views on international issues. He described the European and Chinese peoples as good partners. He noted that Europe stands for dialogue and is willing to develop cooperation with China and other countries who cherish the same desire. Earlier today, the China-European parliament friendship group of the NPC and the delegation held discussions.

#### HU QILI, NI ZHIFU MEET FRENCH TRADE UNIONISTS

OW181136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met a delegation from the General Confederation of Labor of France headed by General Secretary Henri Krasuchi here today. Hu briefed the visitors on China's on-going economic reform and exchanged views with them on increasing the mutual understanding and exchanges between trade union organizations of the two countries. Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was present.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS SWISS LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

OW161138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1057 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), met here today a delegation from the Swiss Labor Party led by Rudolf Bantle, Political Bureau member of the Swiss party. The delegation, made up of leaders of seven canton committees of the Swiss Labor Party, is the first one to China since 1984 when the relations between the two parties were resumed. Xi expressed the wish to further relations between the two parties. Bantle said he was confident his delegation's visit would strengthen the mutual understanding and friendship between the two parties. The delegation arrived in China May 5 and has toured Yantai, Shanghai and Xian.

HUANG HUA MEETS SPANISH TRADE DELEGATION

OW161145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this afternoon a delegation from the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Spain. Huang told visitors that China and Spain have developed their relations smoothly since the two countries established diplomatic relations 13 years ago. Volume of the Sino-Spanish trade is now five times what it was in 1980. The two countries shared same political goal in opposing war and maintaining world peace, he said. He hoped that the two countries will strengthen their mutual understanding and cooperation in various fields.

Adrian Piera, president of the Madrid chamber and head of the delegation, said that the last few years witnessed fast growth in bilateral economic relations and trade, but he had noticed the large trade imbalance in Spain's favor. He expressed the willingness to make efforts for balancing trade between the two countries. Piera, who is also president of the Supreme Council of Spain's National Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation, will also sign an agreement with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade on setting up a Spain committee in Beijing and a China committee in Madrid.

PRC-FRANCE FIRST ROUND JUDICIAL TALKS END

OW160749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- The first-round round of talks on the conclusion of a judicial assistance agreement between China and France, which had started on May 12, closed here today. In an atmosphere of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding, both sides reached a basically identical view on the greater part of the articles and decided to hold the next round of talks in Paris in near future. Vice-Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen met members of the Chinese and French delegations on May 15. The French delegation will leave here for home later today.

I. 21 May 86

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

I 1

REACTIONS TO SOUTH AFRICAN RAIDS ON THREE CITIES

Foreign Ministry Condemns

OW201030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1003 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- China today strongly condemned South Africa for its armed raids on the capitals of Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia Monday morning. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a statement that the attack was "a brutal act" and "a gross encroachment on the sovereignty and territories of the three independent states and a willful violation of the U.N. Charter and the norms governing international relations."

The raids, continued the spokesman, "Constituted a fresh crime against the people of South Africa and the rest of southern Africa. This again proves that the racist policy stubbornly pursued by the South African authorities is the root cause of disrupted peace and instability in southern Africa." He stated that the Chinese Government and people express their utmost indignation at and sternly condemn the act of aggression perpetrated by the South African authorities.

The spokesman said that the mass movement of the South African people against the racist rule has "surged forward vigorously" in recent years and the international community has voiced an even stronger demand for the abolition of the apartheid in South Africa. He said the South African authorities launched the raids on the three countries in an attempt to intimidate them and force them to end their support for the South African people. However, all such attempts would come to no avail, he insisted.

The spokesman stressed, "We are convinced that whatever means the South African authorities may resort to, they can in no way prevent the South African people from developing their just struggle and the African people from supporting the South African people. The South African people are bound to win final victory for their struggle. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the South African people in their just struggle against apartheid and for racial equality and resolutely support Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and other front-line African states in their just struggle to fight against South Africa's aggression and safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

XINHUA Condemns 'State Terrorism'

OW200646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 20 May 86

[Pretoria's New Crime of State Terrorism by Li Sizhi -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- The apartheid South African regime committed new crimes Monday by raiding what it terms African National Congress (ANC) "military bases" in or near the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. This is state terrorism carried out under the pretext of striking at a guerrilla organization which has been fighting for more than two decades to end the apartheid system in South Africa.

At dawn yesterday, South African helicopters hit targets in the three southern Africa capitals, claiming the targets were ANC bases "for harboring terrorists and their weapons en route to South Africa". This claim lacks the ring of truth. Take the refugee camp at Makeni, 15 km south of Lusaka, Zambia, for example. It is only a transit center for refugees from Namibia and other southern Africa territories this correspondent has visited.

I. 21 May 86

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

South African forces have been conducting a reign of terror against Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and the above-mentioned countries under the pretext of pursuing terrorists and hitting terrorist bases. South Africa wantonly encroaches upon the sovereignty of independent African states and disregards all norms of international law. It constitutes a threat to peace not only in southern Africa but also to the rest of the world.

Despite brutal and often violent suppression, protests against the apartheid system by the black majority during the past two years have proven a dilemma for the Pretoria regime. To maintain its racial segregation system South Africa has found it necessary to attack its neighbors alleging that they back the ANC and allow it to operate in their territories.

South African aggression has been repeated again and again, and no end to it is in sight. As long as the apartheid system remains in force, the African people will continue to fight it and the Pretoria regime will continue its state-terrorism policy.

We the Chinese people support the ANC cause and join other people in the world in strongly condemning Pretoria's aggression. It is high time for the international community to act and impose all-round sanctions against South Africa forcing it to renounce apartheid.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Criticizes 'New Crime'

OW201935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1817 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- China's PEOPLE'S DAILY today carried a commentary condemning the "new crime" committed by South Africa in its raids on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. The commentary, entitled "Condemning South Africa's New Crime", said the Chinese people strongly denounce South Africa for attacking its neighbors. These attacks seriously violated the sovereignty of these countries and the norms governing international relations, the commentary added.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY insisted that the Pretoria regime has been pursuing a policy of suppression toward the people of South Africa and Namibia in maintaining its segregation system. It often launches aggressions and provocations against neighboring Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe under the pretext of "hitting the bases of terrorists", it added.

The May 19 raids by South Africa on Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia, the commentary said, prove that it is the racist authorities of South Africa who commit acts of terrorism in the region. This fact, PEOPLE'S DAILY said, shows that South Africa has become a grave threat to peace and security in southern Africa. The commentary also appealed to the world community to check the aggression by South Africa by adopting severe sanctions against it.



I. 21 May 86

C H I N A  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

K 1

GONGREN RIBAO EDITOR ON PROTECTING EXPLORERS

HK210606 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 12 May 86 p 6

["Appeal by Xu Jingchun, editor of GONGREN RIBAO, which published the Ma Ding article: Leaders Should Rise Up To Protect the Initiative and Enthusiasm of Explorers"]

[Text] Through the discussion on Ma Ding's article, I find that in order to enliven our thoughts, we must thoroughly eliminate the source of the "Ma Ding incident." We must be prudent in criticizing the bourgeois liberalization in the theoretical field. At present, what we need even more urgently is to make bold exploration and to protect the initiative and enthusiasm of those who are brave to explore. We do not think that Ma Ding's article is perfect in every way and free from any defect, but we can say that it is one of the few good articles that we have had since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The criticism of this article is of far greater significance than the significance of the article itself. No article can be entirely free from any defect or error. Even if Ma Ding's article does have some shortcomings, there is no need whatever to criticize it on such a large scale. Our economic reform urgently needs theoretical guidance. Today, under the new situation whereby the reform has already gradually deepened and the problems in various sectors have already been revealed, our theoretical circles, in particular our economic circles, should bravely shoulder the historical responsibility of carrying out research into and give guidance to the reform. We should encourage people to undertake brave exploration and painstakingly blaze new trails in the theoretical field and should correspondingly protect the explorers. Errors are allowed in carrying out our economic structural reform, but failing to carry out the reform is not allowed. Similarly, errors are allowed in carrying out research into theory, but failing to make exploration is not allowed. Our theory should answer practical questions, in other words, it should answer the questions that our predecessors have never tackled. In this arduous process of exploration, the emergence of both errors and mistakes is normal. We should not confuse these errors with "bourgeois liberalization," nor should we regard it as "spiritual pollution." How can exploration be carried out if errors are not allowed? How can our theoretical workers carry out their research work if they have constant worries about the danger of being branded under the label of "bourgeois liberalization?" Prohibiting errors in the process of exploration precisely means making the discovery of truth impossible. With regard to this, Marx poignantly pointed out: "Will our exploration and probing not miss the truth if it always focuses on the third factor related to the power of finding faults that is granted by the law? Is the task of first priority for our explorers for truth not to directly forge the essence of things if we must first keep in mind certain set forms in discussing things?" For a long time, quite a lot of comrades in our theoretical circles have been suspected of "liberalization." Their hearts will still flutter with fear at the mere mentioning of the word "liberalization." How can we stimulate our thoughts if we do not change this situation? Errors in our theoretical work are not only shown in the practice of theory being divorced from reality and failing to give guidance over the orientation of our actual work, but is also shown in making seriously erroneous judgments about practices, thus blocking the way leading to truth, and making it impossible for the masses of people to enthusiastically explore the way of new life and hindering the national reinvigoration.



Quite many people in our theoretical circles think that in the process of handling the "Ma Ding incident," the relevant departments were very prudent and solved the problem relatively satisfactorily. This was a good phenomenon. I hope that there will be more people in our country, in particular leaders, who will come out to protect explorers' initiative. By so doing, they will enable our theoretical research to catch up with the pace of the reform and make the contribution that it is bound to make in giving guidance to the economic structural reform. The main problem now is not the excessive errors in our theoretical research, but the greater demand for brave exploration. In order to make our theory prosper, we should provide powerful protection to the theoretical workers who are brave enough to explore. In our theoretical circles, there must be an atmosphere that facilitates free thinking and earnest discussion.

BAI HUA ON WRITERS' DUTIES, FUTURE OF LITERATURE

HK161157 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 86 p 7

["Excerpts" of a speech by Bai Hua at a Shanghai Municipality forum on literature and art creation: "A Writer's Sense of Mission and the Future of Literature" -- title provided by RENMIN RIBAO editor]

[Excerpts] People are now talking about the present situation in literature and art creation in recent years in Shanghai and are exploring avenues for the prosperity of literature and art creation. Personally, I think that the unsatisfactory state of literature and art creation is only an "effect." The "causes" are many and varied and are known to all. Previously, as Shanghai was very persecuted and affected by "leftism," its literature and art creation suffered more restraints than other places. However, writers and artists are often not able to "remove" these objective "causes," just as a single tree cannot change the environment but a forest can. I do not mean that the soil of literature has been turned into desert. I mean that, unfortunately, literature and art creation in Shanghai has missed a valuable "warm period." Beginning from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this "warm period" has already been rather long and has not yet ended. Therefore, it is not yet too late to take precautions for the future.

Even though we still can find more objective causes, we should primarily look for the subjective causes. Independent of people's will, like a tropical rain forest, literature and art creation should grow plants of various shapes on the same piece of land. Despite the inevitable influence of macroclimate, microclimate, sunshine, and water, these plants can all find space for existence in their own way. I mean that we should and will have works of varied patterns and subjects. In looking for our own space for existence and development, we should adopt a positive attitude.

In the history of both foreign and Chinese literature, I have not yet found anyone who takes an indifferent or elusive attitude and becomes a great writer. Although different writers can present material from different angles, they should all have a high degree of historical sense of duty and mission, be frank and sincere to readers, and let thousands of people directly see their souls. As a writer who lived in Shanghai for a long time, through his life and the world he created, Comrade Ba Jin became an epoch-making writer by enthusiastically enlightening the people and writing many immortal works.

At present Shanghai is commemorating Shakespeare. Born in the 16th century and dying in 17th century, dramatist Shakespeare has endured to the 20th century and will continue to endure in the future. Although most of his dramas were taken from history, it was the most penetrating and important aspects of beauty and ugliness in human nature during his time that excited, angered, grieved, and gladdened him. Shakespeare himself was a forest, as was Lu Xun. After Lu Xun, the vast numbers of writers and readers learned how to create and appreciate literature. In recent years there has been a great mass fervor for martial arts novels and movies and romance novels. This is a cultural phenomenon. When I was young, martial arts and romance novels and short stories propagating feudalism and superstitions flooded the bookstores. However, this flood did not drown Lu Xu, Mao Dun, and Ba Jin.

In addition to the numerous qualified people in Shanghai, a number of young writers of characters, courage, and talent have also come forth. I believe that people will not be content with their achievements and that the contingent of writers in Shanghai will surely become a crack force daring to accept the challenges of writers in the whole country. Writers in Shanghai have many characteristics and strong points and are particularly flexible and resourceful. However, their flexibility and resourcefulness must be used in striving for the future of literature rather than coping with twists and turns and trivial matters. Literature and art are not subordinate to politics, but this does not mean that they should or can be separated from politics and reality.

Many Chinese writers like the novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude" written by a Latin American writer Garcia Marquez. Nevertheless, the explosive influence of Marquez on the whole world was not just because of his successful use of the means of phantom realism. It was because with his vivid imagination and by applying every means, he "made a faithful and documentary-like representation" of the bloody reality in Latin America. Thus we can see that his use of phantom realism is to diminish the distance with reality and become closer to it rather than divorcing from it. According to him, his works are an answer to the oppression, plunder, and discrimination plaguing Latin America. If we only dare to appreciate the style and resourcefulness of Marquez' works but fail to see his drive and profound thought, we, in fact, do not understand his works. However, I admit that style itself possesses power which mainly lies in fully and perfectly giving expression to connotations.

History is just. Since it has justly treated Qu Yuan, Li Bai, Lu Xun, and Ba Jin with all the sufferings, frustrations, and misunderstandings they went through, it will also justly treat us. As for whether we can create heart-wrenching and immortal works, in addition to wishes, enthusiasm, and attitudes, we also need talent, an indomitable spirit, and quite patience. Only after making a long, arduous journey can we reach our destination.

#### STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

OW200800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission calls on all industrial and transport enterprises to improve economic returns in coming months this year. According to an investigation in 21 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, industrial production and transport of different areas developed unevenly in the first four months.

Industrial production and transport for the whole country kept rising but some areas showed poor economic returns.

Zhao Weichen, vice-minister of the commission, called on all areas to continue to restructure the management system and improve the economic responsibility system. All enterprises should implement the State Council's stipulations on reform of the wage system and empower directors to take charge of production, operations and personnel. He urged all enterprises to improve quality, reduce energy and raw material consumption and increase profits. All departments and enterprises should study market trends to keep their production in line and develop new products for domestic and foreign markets, he said.

He urged higher energy output, measures to alleviate the shortage of oil and lower electricity demand. Priority should be given to enterprises producing export goods, as regards the supply of energy and raw material. Banks should help enterprises use loans and credits effectively, he said.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES DEVELOPING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK191416 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Mighty Army Crossing Barriers -- Greeting the Opening of the National Science and Technology Awards Meeting"]

[Text] The national science and technology awards meeting will be held today at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. This is another important meeting of China's science and technology circles following the national science conference in 1978.

If we say that the science conference 8 years ago was doing the work of plowing and sowing as it succeeded in setting aright the guideline for scientific and technological work, then today's awards meeting will mark a harvest and a celebration of victory. This meeting will mark a harvest and a celebration of victory. This meeting will for the first time present national scientific progress awards to 1,761 major scientific research projects, and will present the 18th batch of national invention awards to 185 inventions and present awards to more than 40 inventions of international significance. In addition, awards will be given for 3,896 successful research results and new technologies in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. All of these awarded items mark the victory of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, mark the victory of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and mark the initial victory of the reforms of the scientific and technological system.

Scientific and technological knowledge and scientific theories are the major foundation for the development of Marxism and constitute an important component part of socialist spiritual civilization. Science and technology are also part of the social productive forces and part of socialist material civilization. Therefore, it is completely realistic to regard scientists and technologists as the backbone force in the development of the "two civilizations" in our country. Due to the influence of the 10-year domestic turmoil, some people in society still look down on knowledge and people of learning. In order to change the backward idea of these people, we should continue to emphasize the role of knowledge in our propaganda work and give wide publicity to the important contributions of scientists and technologists to the modernization process. The convention of today's grand national awards meeting will tell the people throughout the country about the inventions and the inventors' deeds and commend their great achievements and contributions.



This will not only greatly encourage the scientific and technical workers, but will also help form a good social atmosphere of attaching importance to science and technology, respecting knowledge, and respecting people of learning.

Scientific and technological work is creative work which requires painstaking efforts. All achievements in scientific research are results of the efforts and creative work of individual scientific workers, so it is necessary and indispensable to commend and award these creators and pioneers who have made outstanding contributions. Today, the development of science and technology is no longer in the era of Newton and Watt. Many major scientific research and technological projects, especially those which have a close relationship with production and construction, cannot be accomplished by one single person in a laboratory. Most of today's awarded items were results of successful cooperation between many people from different departments, industries, armed branches, and branches of science. The participants in some projects numbered hundreds, thousands, or even tens of thousand of people, and some projects succeeded through efforts made by several generations of people. Most of today's award winners are just representatives of their research teams. We congratulate these heroes who have won the awards and also salute those unknown heroes.

One of the major reasons for making substantial progress in our country's science and technology and for the successful fulfillment of the scientific and technological development targets in the Sixth 5-Year Plan was the fact that barriers between departments and localities were broken so that the collective strength of science and technology could be concentrated to tackle difficult and important technological problems. These collective efforts also demonstrated the advantages of our socialist system in scientific and technological work. Handling scientific research projects and tackling technological problems are similar to fighting battles. Soldiers must fight bravely, but they cannot fight single-handedly. The departments in charge must first draw up their plans through careful consideration and organize a mighty army. Actions on different battlegrounds must be well coordinated, and forces in the rear should effectively support forces fighting on the frontline. Only thus can we be invincible and ever victorious in our scientific and technological battles. When organizing technological projects, we should pay special attention to giving play to the talents and initiative of all scientific personnel and should also ensure effective cooperation and display a team spirit. We will not only try to win "championships" in the singles, but will make greater efforts to win the team titles.

We have now begun to carry out the Seventh 5-Year Plan. An important characteristic of the Seventh 5-year Plan is that it attaches full importance to the role of science and technology. The state will handle a number of important technological and scientific research projects in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. This national awards meeting will also be a mobilization meeting for fighting the new battles. The party central leadership and the State Council have issued a new order to fight the new battles in science and technology. The mighty scientific army will set off to conquer the new positions ahead. We hope that the mighty scientific army will win new victories when fulfilling their future tasks.

#### TV COMMENTS ON EFFORTS TO HELP POOR HOUSEHOLDS

HK190946 [Editorial Report] Beijing China Central Television Network in Mandarin on 16 May 1986, during its 1000 GMT newcast, shows a 3-minute film clip on efforts exerted by several localities to assist poor households in eradicating poverty. Before the film clip begins, the announcer reads the following station "editor's note" on work done by the localities concerned:

"Dear viewers: At present there are over 10 million peasants throughout the country who have not yet eradicated poverty because of poor natural conditions, or because they lack the necessary labor force, funds, and labor skills. Party organizations and people's governments at all levels have paid close attention to this matter. We now present a report on the efforts exerted by several localities to assist poor households."

The film clip consists of four parts:

1. Fujian provincial party secretary Chen Guangyi's address on 9 May to the third enlarged plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee on assisting poor households in the old revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, and border area.
2. Some office cadres working in organs directly under the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government leave Fuzhou on 14 May to work in 11 poor counties assisting the poor households to get rid of poverty.
3. Cadres at all levels in Jiangxi's County adopt a down-to-earth manner and do solid work to help the poor households, resulting in 3,000 poor households abolishing poverty last year.
4. Linchang Prefecture in Yunnan Province helps areas inhabited by minority nationalities develop their water conservation projects.

After the film clip, the announcer reads the following comment:

"It is necessary to provide poor households with relief funds and grain. However, doing this alone can not solve their problem once and for all. A number of poor households in Jiangxi's Yihuang County and other localities have succeeded in getting rid of poverty very fast. The key to their success lies in the fact that people's governments are helping the poor households to develop production so that they can have greater vitality. Their experience is worth learning from."

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON WAYS TO BOOST GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK210333 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "What Should Be Principally Grasped to Increase Grain Output?"]

[Text] Since last winter, and during this spring, there has been a good tendency to attach importance to grain production and to strengthen leadership over grain production and service work in every locality. However, people differ in their opinion as to how to deal with grain work, what methods to use to increase grain output, and whether to rely mainly on increasing the acreage under grain production or the yield per unit area.

To increase grain production steadily is an objective requirement in the development of the national economy, as well as a long-term fundamental task confronting our country's agriculture. The limited farmland in our country has not only to meet the daily needs of a large population of one billion people, but also the needs of the rapid development of the national economy as a whole. Specifically speaking, in agriculture we should not only increase the output of grain but also the outputs of other agricultural products. We should develop as well as live. This is the fundamental starting point for us when making plans. Therefore, in view of the overall situation we should make reasonable arrangement for the grain acreage in proportion to other



agricultural products, rather than increasing the grain acreage alone. Increasing the yield per unit area on the premise of guaranteeing the sown areas of grain is a realistic and feasible way to increase grain output.

In order to increase the yield per unit area, it is imperative to rely even more on the consumption of materials, the progress of technology and the strengthening of production management, which are all conditioned by the development of the economy and the increase in peasants' income. Due to restrictions by various factors, the returns on growing grain are still relatively inadequate. To increase income, peasants rely mainly on engaging in multilevel, diversified production. Previously, due to the adoption of the policy of "taking grain as the key link" and promoting grain production alone, the overall development of agriculture was affected, the ecological equilibrium was destroyed, the growth in the peasants' income and the development of the commodity economy in rural areas were hampered, and the issue of grain could not be fundamentally resolved for a long period of time. Experiences gained in rural reform in every locality over the last few years, show that the more rapidly the economy develops, the more ways can be found to resolve the grain issue; and the stronger the economic strength is, the easier it is for us to increase the yield per unit area. Therefore, to attach importance to the grain issue means to consider overall grain production in connection with the rationalization process of the agricultural production structure as a whole, and to unswervingly make a success of rural crop cultivation, mass agriculture and industry (including agriculture, industry, communications and transportation, and circulation) at three different levels. This is the fundamental way to resolve the grain issue.

The readjustment of the production structure in rural areas is a step-by-step process and should be carried out actively and gradually by every locality, in the light of their natural conditions and the law of economy development. In readjusting the production structure, some localities reduced their grain acreage a little bit excessively and hastily. Therefore, these localities should convert them back in a realistic manner appropriate to local conditions. Nevertheless, in view of the country as a whole, most rural areas still follow the pattern of growing only grain. Therefore, if we just lopsidedly interpret attaching importance to grain production as stabilizing and expanding the grain acreage, but fail to strive to increase the yield per unit area, this will be unfavorable to readjusting the production structure in these localities and agriculture will not "be invigorated." This is an issue meriting attention.

As a result of regarding the increase of the yield per unit area as the main direction of attack in grain production, a higher and more complex demand is set on the leading department of agricultural production at all levels. Efforts should be made to do service work well with respect to agricultural materials, information, technology, and so on, and employ various effective economic measures to mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm for growing grain. At present, our country's average grain yield per unit area only reaches the middle level in the world. Moreover, levels of grain yield per unit in our country are very uneven and there are still lots of fields whose yields are only in the low or middle levels. In sum, much work remains to be done to increase our country's grain yield per unit area.

#### GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE 4 MILLION TONS OF COTTON

OW191742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese peasants will sell to the government four million tons of cotton this year, according to the ECONOMIC DAILY today.

About 93 percent of the cotton growers throughout the country have already signed sales contracts with the government, the paper said.

The contract-purchase system declared last year followed a government decision to scrap the state grain and cotton monopoly, which for more than 30 years had helped ensure basic private and industrial needs.

#### WHEAT CROP AROUND BEIJING AREA THREATENED

OW160850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0535 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- An explosion in the aphid population this spring is threatening 180,000 hectares of wheat fields around Beijing, a city agriculture official warned today.

Suo Zongfen, manager of the municipal plant protection station, said: "The wheat output could fall by 14 percent this year without positive action to control the pest." He said planes from the Beijing Civil Aviation Administration would begin spraying insecticide over 27,000 hectares of fields on Sunday.

Local peasants would spray other fields with the help of agriculture officials. The peasants had been able to buy subsidized insecticide to protect the crop.

In a survey of the wheat fields earlier this week, nearly 1,000 aphids were found for every 100 stems of wheat. This was almost as high as the serious infestation of 1982.

Suo said hot weather, lack of rain and a decline in the population of the aphids' main predator, the ladybug, had helped the pest to spread rapidly. He urged all wheat growers to take immediate action, and called on rural officials to co-ordinate the battle against the aphids to ensure its success.

#### TOTAL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE INCREASES

OW160824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0559 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- China's total industrial output value in the first four months amounted to 272.7 billion yuan, an increase of 4.2 percent over the same period last year, according to the State Statistics Bureau.

The daily industrial output value in April was a record high this year.

The volume of rail freight totalled 400 million tons in the first four months of this year, up 4.4 percent over last year; total capital construction investment used by the state organizations reached 15.5 billion yuan, up 9.2 percent, and the social commodity turnover amounted to 156.4 billion yuan, up 10.4 percent.

Total wages of the workers and staff in the state-run enterprises reached 34.5 billion yuan in the first four months of this year, an increase of 18.5 percent over the same period last year; and both urban and rural savings deposits had climbed to 182.3 billion yuan by the end of last month, 20.1 billion yuan more than in January this year.

However, industrial profits and taxes handed over to the state were 1.6 percent lower than the budget while product costs rose by four percent.

I. 21 May 86

K 9

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'MASSIVE' PORT BUILDING PLAN TO BE LAUNCHED

OW191448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- China will launch a massive port building scheme, involving more than 10 billion yuan and large sums in foreign funds, to be completed in the coming five years.

This was disclosed by Qian Yongchang, minister of communications, at an exclusive interview with XINHUA here today. Earlier today, he told a press conference that China will build 200 berths, including 120 deep-water berths, in the coming five years in a bid to ease the strain on shipping and promote the national economy.

By the end of 1990, he said, China will have 1,200 berths, including 320 deep-water berths, along the country's coast. It will have a total handling capacity of 550 million tons a year then. The minister stressed: "China's own funds are not enough to accomplish this scheme and modernize the country's harbors. So, China must attract foreign investors to join in the scheme and adopt international bidding."

At present, the Ministry of Communications is negotiating on joint ventures and other forms of cooperation with more than 80 firms in Britain, Italy, Federal Germany, Japan, Singapore, the Netherlands and Hong Kong.

According to the ministry, two firms in the Netherlands want to invest in building Nantong harbor in east China's Jiangsu Province while some British firms intend to run joint ventures in Ningbo harbor in Zhejiang Province. Priorities will be given to ports in the 14 coastal open cities and four special economic zones, including Shanghai harbor, Tianjin harbor, Qinhuangdao harbor and Qingdao harbor.

Qian Yongchang reiterated that "the joint ventures in port projects can be run over 30 years. The joint ventures will be exempted from income tax in the first five years when the project goes into operation, and be entitled to a 50 percent reduction of such tax for the sixth through the tenth year of operation."

To speed up the modernization of China's ports and harbors, he said, "we should import advanced technology and modern management methods while absorbing foreign funds and buying equipment." For this, the China Port and Harbor Association and Hong Kong's Hop Lee International Services Co. will jointly organize an international exhibition of port facilities and managerial expertise (Portex '87 China) in Shanghai from March 18 through 24, 1987.

'CRACKDOWN' ON SERIOUS CRIME TO CONTINUE

HK190828 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 May 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] China's crackdown on serious crimes will go on even though the nation generally is enjoying better social order than in the last few years, Yu Lei, deputy minister of Public Security, told CHINA DAILY yesterday.

The emphasis will be on catching escaped convicts and combating such crimes as theft, fraud and robbery, which have shown a staggering rise in the past few months.

In the first three months of this year, the number of reported crimes totalled 115,638, of which more than 92,300 were thefts, a rise of 12.3 percent over the same period in 1985. Serious crimes like murder and rape also increased.

The crime rate in China's vast rural areas, where 80 percent of the nation's one billion people live, has been stable and the increase was reported mainly in the major cities and towns on railway routes, the Deputy Minister said. The fluctuating crime rate "is normal in a country as big as China and should not interfere with our appraisal of the present public security situatio," Yu said. Last year the nation's crime dropped to five per 10,000 people -- one of the lowest in the past three decades -- thanks to the three-year nationwide crackdown on serious crimes which began in 1983.

"China's crime rate is also comparatively low in the world community and its social order has been widely praised by my colleagues abroad and foreign tourists," Yu said.

He cited the nationwide stability of the social order and the increasing public sense of security as "the main criteria" for judging the state of public security in any country. Thanks to the help given by the general public, he said, more than 75,700 cases were wound up in the first quarter of this year, 65.5 percent of the total crimes reported, an increase of 0.4 percent in the detection rate over the same period last year. A number of major crimes committed in previous years were also solved, Yu added.

A nationwide education campaign on crime and the law will be launched this year, accompanied by sterner measures against various crimes.

"I hope to see a further improvement in the social order this year," the Deputy Minister said. Yu said his ministry has been expanding cooperation with foreign countries on public security. Interpol China has strengthened its ties with most member countries of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) since it joined the organization in September 1984. Last year, China helped investigations into a great number of criminal offences, including fraud, traffic in narcotics and counterfeiting and catching escaped convicts, Yu said.

The Deputy Minister said that the future would see more exchanges and cooperation with the rest of the world, including visits by technical personnel, importing advanced police equipment and inviting foreign police experts to lecture in China.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS

HK191542 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 86 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Manage and Develop Forests According to the Law"]

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, the "Rules for the Implementation of the Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China" have been formally promulgated.



The rules provide the necessary and additional regulations and specific explanations for the clauses in the "Forestry Law." The rules are thus an important component of the law. The promulgation of the rules will inevitably promote the all-round implementation of the "Forestry Law" and will positively influence the management and development of forests.

The "Forestry Law" is China's basic major law for developing forestry. In the form of law, it determines the important position of forestry in social and economic development and provides a reliable legal guarantee for safeguarding and developing forests. Our positive and negative experience over the past 30-odd years since the founding of the state as shown that only when we have a perfect legal system, rule by law, and manage and develop forests according to the law can we really put an end to China's backward situation in forestry and can we make China's forestry rank among the advanced in the world.

For the past year and more, we have scored gratifying achievements in the implementation of the "Forestry Law." Many places practice lumbering and run forests according to the law. They strictly control the amount of lumbering done, actively cultivate forestry reserves, strictly deal with cases of damaging forests, and hit at criminals. Therefore, a tendency has developed to regard acts of protecting and developing forests as an honor and to regard acts of damaging forests as disgusting. There are, however, places which acclaim the "Forestry Law" but achieve little. These places either do not follow the law or do not strictly enforce it so that the roles and power of law are not given play. As a result, cases of having the amount of lumbering exceed the planned quota and exceed the amount of newly grown trees, as well as cases of stealing forest timber and illegally occupying state-owned forests and urban green areas still occur frequently in these places. In connection with the promulgation of the "Rules for the Implementation of the Forestry Law," we must continue to propagate in an all-round and in-depth way the "Forestry Law" and make the cadres and masses understand the law well so that they will observe the law. The departments concerned must seriously examine their situation of implementing the "Forestry Law" over the past year and more. By summing up their experiences, they should correct the unhealthy tendencies and make forestry take the healthy road of managing and developing forests.

In the course of implementing the "Forestry Law," we must correctly handle the relations among practices of taking a relaxed attitude toward forestry policy, invigorating the economy, and managing forests according to the law. We must enforce strict forestry administration. We must not think that once the economy of forestry is opened and invigorated, we can cut down trees and sell wood at will or that we are no longer restrained by the law and forestry administration. The more open and brisk the economy of forestry, the greater the need for us to strengthen the ruling of forests by law. To rule by law is not only to impose restrictions on people's activities concerning forestry following the opening up and invigoration of the industry, but also to provide important guarantees for people for their rational activities concerning the industry. The law is a strong binding force. We must put the economy of forestry and the activities of forestry onto the tract of the legal system. Any act that damages forests must be dealt with and handled according to the law.

I. 21 May 86

K 12

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The leading cadres must consciously strengthen their concept about the legal system, and take the lead in carrying out the "Forestry Law." We must put an end to the situation in which we only use administrative means to manage forests. We must seriously deal with those who use their words or power to take the place of the law and who damage forests.

#### CIVIL OFFICIALS TO STUDY AT DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

HK160724 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0230 GMT 16 May 86

[Report: "First Group of High-Ranking Chinese Civil Officials To Study at National Defense University"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A batch of high-ranking civil officials working at provincial, city, and central government organs will enter the National Defense Research Department of the National Defense University next September to study military science together with military officers.

This will be the first time in the 36 years since the founding of the new China that civil and military officials have together studied strategic issues on the development of national defense and discussed and probed into the way to modernize our national defense at a military university.

It is reported in today's JIEFANGJUN BAO that the State Council and the Central Military Commission hold that in order to meet the demand of the modernization of our national defense, relevant local leaders should also have corresponding knowledge. This will be conducive to improving leading cadres' quality and ability in making macro policy decisions in an all-round manner as well as facilitate getting our party, government, troops, and people jointly and satisfactorily ready for future wars against aggression. It is thus of great practical and profound historical significance for the realization of defense modernization.

It is said that on 14 May, the Organization Department of CPC Central Committee and the PLA Central Political Department issued a joint circular on the recruitment of the first group of students for the National Defense Research Department of the National Defense University.

#### MILITARY SCIENTIST ON SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN DEFENSE

HK100614 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 May 86 p 1

[By CHINA DAILY staff reporter]

[Text] China has the ability to develop its national defence on its own, a noted Chinese military scientist said in Beijing yesterday.

"China has developed a fairly strong science and technology industry over the past few years," said Qian Xuesen, a well-known missile expert and vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. "We are confident that we can acquire and command whatever high technology we need for our national defence without foreign assistance. It is only a matter of time," added Qian, who is also vice-chairman of Science and Technology Committee under the State Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence.

But it did not mean that China did not want outside help, he added. "Our country needs to import advanced equipment and technology to modernize its defence capability." He acknowledged that to get the military technology China needed had never [been] easy, though some progress had been made recently.

He said the country was sticking to the people's war theory. "This is decided by China's social system and by the fact that the State interest is the interest of the people," he said. "We will mobilize people across the country to fight against aggressors in case of a foreign invasion," he added.

#### ZHANG AIPING ON DEVELOPING MILITARY SCIENCE

OW101745 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] At the enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Academy of Military Sciences held today, Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping pointed out: The development of military sciences must be ahead of the development of China's Armed Forces. It will be impossible to explore and understand the rules governing future wars if we stick to conventions and regard our past war experience as dogma.

Recently, the Central Military Commission has pointed out: The Academy of Military Sciences is an academic institution under the direct leadership of the Central Military Commission and the center of the whole Army in conducting military scientific research work. It should be regarded as the assistant of the Central Military Commission and the various PLA general departments in helping build the Army by developing military theories. In order to raise its standards in conducting scientific research as soon as possible, the Academy of Military Sciences will gradually establish ties with foreign military units and relevant academic institutions, while strengthening lateral ties at home. It will adopt an open research system, recruit younger and more academically qualified scientists in conducting research, pay attention to the development and use of up-to-date methods in doing research, and improve its work efficiency in order to yield better and quicker results.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE ECONOMY DISCUSSED IN XIAN

HK100457 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] According to XIAN WANBAO, the Socialist National Defense Economy Association of China concluded an academic meeting at the No 4 University of Army Medicine in Xian yesterday. Scholars from 10 military institutes of higher education explored the question of how to invigorate the socialist national defense economy with Chinese characteristics, and put forward a number of new ideas.

The participants held: The vast manpower and material and financial strength of the national defense industry in the national defense economic system represents a relatively large proportion in the entire national economy. To invigorate the national defense economy, it is essential to bring it into the orbit of the entire national economy, break down the closed-style management system that has formed over a long period in the national defense industrial enterprises, dismantle the barriers between defense and civilian industries, follow the path of switching to civilian production while ensuring defense needs, and organize lateral economic ties between the defense and civilian industries.

I. 21 May 86

K 14

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMY ESTABLISHES AUTOMATION COMMAND UNIT

HK100734 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0353 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- JIEFANGJUN BAO reports today that the first automation command work unit of the Supreme Command of the Chinese Armed Forces -- the automation command work station of the General Staff Headquarters -- was formally established on 8 May.

The newspaper says that the establishment of this station marks the actual use of a computer network in the automation command system of the Chinese Armed Forces and that automation will soon start in Army organs' command and office work.

The newspaper says that this station is responsible for the operation and protection of the automation command network of the entire Armed Forces as well as for technically guaranteeing, using, and developing the automation of the command and office work of the general headquarters' organs. Its establishment will play a positive role in strengthening the automation of the command and office work of the Supreme Command, in improving command and office work efficiency, in speeding up the modernization of the Armed Forces, and in enhancing the combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces.

It was reported that the automation of the command work of the Chinese Armed Forces is developing from single-machine operation to the use of a long-range network and is gradually entering the period of introducing a computer network into the entire Armed Forces. The successful experiments in the second phase of projects early this year have enabled large Army units to automate their work of transmitting documents, material, and operations diagrams as well as checking information and material. Following the establishment of the automation command managerial organ of the Armed Forces, automation command work stations at various levels will soon be set up. The automation of the command and office work of organs at various levels in the entire Armed Forces is expected to materialize during the period covered by the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

PLA REPORTING GROUP'S ACTIVITIES AFFIRMED

OW112020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1107 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- While summing up the PLA Heroes and Models Reporting Group's countrywide lecture tour, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the PLA General Political Department pointed out: The success of the PLA Heroes and Models Reporting Group provides many helpful hints on how to do ideological and political work in the new period well and on how to step up the socialist civilization drive.

The PLA Heroes and Models Reporting Group was organized by the Central Propaganda Department and the PLA General Political Department in accordance with the instruction of central leading comrades. It made reports on nearly 1,000 occasions in the 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in the past more than 2 months. With direct audiences numbering 5 million and countless indirect audiences, the group educated people of different ages, occupations, and strata. The group's circuit reporting activities have been vividly depicted as "a heroes' whirlwind raised on the motherland's vast expanse."



DENG XIAOPING SIGNS ORDER COMMENDING SOLDIERS

OW170034 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0635 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA) -- The PRC Central Military Commission on 14 May issued a citation to commend the PLA troops defending the Laoshan area against Vietnamese attacks.

The citation, signed by Chairman of the Central Military Commission Deng Xiaoping, says: All the commanders and fighters defending the Laoshan area against Vietnamese attacks have displayed a high degree of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, fought in unity bravely and staunchly, crushed the Vietnamese troops attacks and harassments, and victoriously completed their fighting tasks. Actively carrying out a joint Army-people campaign to build spiritual civilization and a joint Army-people defense, the commanders and fighters have established closer relations among themselves, and closer Army-government and Army-people relations. They have defended with their blood and lives the dignity and territorial integrity of the motherland and the lives and property of the border people. Their heroic deeds and revolutionary spirit in dedicating themselves to the motherland and the people are warmly praised by all PLA commanders and fighters and by the people.

The citation hopes that all the commanders and fighters defending the Laoshan area be modest and prudent, treasure the honor given them by the party and the people, seriously sum up experiences, further improve ideological and political work, strengthen their sense of discipline, improve their military and political quality, and make new contributions to building a modern, regular, and revolutionary Army.

LI PENG ADDRESSES EMULATION WORKERS MEETING

OW140155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 13 May 86

[By correspondent Lu Bin]

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA) -- The broad masses of workers and staff in the power and machine-building industries should, in the spirit of being masters of the country, take an active part in an emulation drive to render meritorious service through joint efforts, with the stress on quality, the completion of construction projects on schedule, economic results, and cooperation, in order to carry out all tasks in building power stations and manufacturing power-generating equipment during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This was jointly proposed at a mobilization meeting today by responsible persons of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, as well as the congresses of machine-building, metallurgical, water conservancy, and power workers.

In their speeches at the meeting, Zhao Qingfu vice minister of water resources and electric power, and Ding Xiaonung, vice minister of machine-building industry, said: Workers and staff under the two ministries will be united, in coordination with their congresses, to extensively carry out the emulation drive, and they will work hard in unity to get the new power plants with a total generating capacity of 5 million kilowatts into operation this year and to ensure the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in power construction. Tian Zhihua, head of the earthworks team of the Beijing Electrical Machinery Construction Cooperation, and Dou Guohua, vice chairman of the workers congress of the Beijing Heavy Electrical Machinery Plant, expressed the determination to do so on behalf of workers and staff of electric power and machine-building departments.

Addressing the meeting, Vice Premier Li Peng of the State Council said: To successfully carry out the emulation drive to render meritorious service through joint efforts, it is necessary to strengthen leadership, to set strict requirements for progress while ensuring quality, to get the support of all relevant departments throughout the country, and to effectively organize the emulation drive by workers congresses.

Luo Gan, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, presided over the meeting. Present were leading comrades of the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, and other ministries and commissions as well as representatives of workers and staff members in power and machine-building industries.

SONG DEFU INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF YOUTH

HK210542 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 18, 5 May 86 pp 9, 10

[Article by Zhou Deguang: "The Important Historical Mission of Contemporary Youth -- an Interview With First Secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat Song Defu"]

[Text] On the eve of the "May 4" Youth Day, I made a special trip to Anyuan, the county site of Tianzhu Zhang Autonomous County, at the foot of the snow-capped Wushaoling to interview Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat, and asked him to talk on how contemporary youth should inherit and bring forward the revolutionary tradition of the "May 4 Movement."

Song Defu, 40 years old this year, originally worked in the PLA General Political Department, and specialized in youth work. At the first plenary session of the 11th CYL Central Committee, he was elected a member of the CYL Central Committee Standing Committee, and secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat. In November 1985, he was again elected first secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat. And he has been conducting an on-site experiment in Weiwu Prefecture, Gansu over the past 2 months.

When I finally met Song Defu, he was just back from Duoshi, the township where conditions are the most difficult in the county.

After supper, we stayed in the "hothouse" warmed by a fire wall at the county guesthouse. Comrade Song Defu took a seat in front of me, and our talk began.

He started from the significance of the "May 4 Movement," which was characteristic of its anti-imperialist and anti-feudal nature, and dwelled on the historical mission of young people today. He said: "The times are different, so is the historical mission of our young people. The central task for the whole party and the people of all nationalities as well as our contemporary young people in the new historical period is to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and to realize the four modernizations. The young people are the task force in the four modernizations and reforms. The party pins its hope on young people. The CYL as an assistant to the CPC should inherit and bring forward the revolutionary tradition of the "May 4" movement, namely, leading the CYL members and young people to center around the key target of the party in the effort to build a socialist power." Take the CYL work in Gansu as example, he said.

The CYL is to lead its members and young people in promoting the role of the "shock brigades" in developing and building the great northwest in the campaign to "plant grass and trees, to treat poverty and to become well-to-do" in order to render meritorious services. Song Defu says: "Our current trip down here is based on the guiding idea of 'holding aloft the banner of reform, blazing a new trail for the four modernizations, and becoming a generation of new people who have lofty ideals, high morals, and good cultural standards and discipline" as proposed by the CYL National Congress in November 1985. We are going deep into the realities of life and down to the grass-root units to do a good job in investigation and research, in implementing the spirit of 'doing our work down at every CYL branch, making the guiding idea work at every level of CYL.' We are doing our best to understand the economy, to study economic problems, and to further study how the CYL should work at bringing up a generation of new people who have the 'four things,' and how to render meritorious services during the Seventh 5-Year Plan."

"How, do you think should CYL members and young people bring into play their role in the four modernizations and reform of the economic structure?"

"First, they should take the lead in studying, by combining theory with practice." Song Defu says: "One of the reasons why the ideas and views of some of our young people are not practical is that they have failed to study Marxist theory and the history of the Chinese revolution in a down-to-earth way." He believes that the young people today should especially learn to make an overall analysis and study of the current situation with a view toward development, to master the method of comparison, and the method of grasping the essence of phenomena in order to consolidate their confidence in the four modernizations and to plunge themselves into, and to push forward the reforms.

"It is necessary to take the lead in doing a good job at one's post, and to work hard to make greater contributions to the prosperity of the state and the people." Song Defu says, "The young people love to talk about youth and ideals best. But ideals fall into two categories, the lofty and the insignificant. Young people should have lofty ideals. The lofty ideal of young people during the "May 4" Movement was to get rid of imperialism, to overthrow the feudal reign, and to save the Chinese nation. What, then, should the lofty ideals of our young people be today? To my mind they should be, from a long-term view, the desire to build China into a socialist power with a high level of materialist and spiritual civilizations! In order to realize their lofty ideals, young people should build their ideals on a solid basis in a down-to-earth way, and work hard to each production, work and study place." He then smiled and said, "nowadays, some of our young people attach more attention to enjoying life than contributing their part. they attach more attention to enjoying the cool breeze under the trees than planting them, and they attach more attention to personal interests than national and collective interests. This would not represent the mainstream of our young people, nor the basic characteristics of our contemporary young people; however, we must take pains to overcome these characteristics."

"CYL organizations at all levels must strengthen their political and ideological work, conduct education among CYL members and young people in the current situation and policies, in lofty ideals and discipline, and help them set up lofty ideals and the concept of serving the people in order to make greater contributions to the cause of the party and the people."

Then he went on to the third point. Song Defu believes that in the new historical period, young educated people in particular must take the lead in going deep into the realities of life and among the workers and peasants, and adopt the road of linking themselves with actual practices and the masses. If our young people today should want to bring into full play their role in the four modernizations, it is necessary for them to learn book knowledge as well as practical knowledge. They should go down to the grass-roots units, deep among the masses and the realities of the reform of the economic structure, economic construction and scientific experiments. This will help them understand the conditions of the country and the people, see for themselves that they are not up to the requirements, and help them improve themselves. It will also promote their healthy growth, so when those young comrades are appointed to leading posts they will make fewer mistakes. At present, 110 cadres of the CYL central organs have gone down to Beijing, Heilongjiang, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Guangxi, Gansu and several universities based on Comrade Hu Yaobang's requirement of "scaling high in work, going down to the grass-roots in depth." We are working and studying simultaneously at the posts of young people, visiting their houses, and site of their activities; it has been really helpful. Therefore, I hope that young people will work hard to temper themselves in practice, and link themselves with the masses to become useful qualified people, and a generation of new people of communism, who have lofty ideals, high morals and good cultural standards and discipline.

"Fourth, it is necessary to prize the excellent situation of stability and unity, and to take the lead in observing the law and discipline." Song Defu said, "China's political situation of stability and unity did not come easily. Our young people should prize it and do their best to consolidate it."

Song Defu says: "The party and state have continually improved and perfected socialist democracy and its legal system, and created many conditions for the people, including the young people to conduct criticism and to make suggestions since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. For example, congresses of all kinds, discussion meetings of all descriptions, offices responsible for handling people's letters and complaints, and leading members conducting direct talks with the masses at the grass-roots units. Young people should learn to make use of these occasions and conditions to air their views."

"And the fifth and last point is that it is necessary to consciously adhere to the party's four cardinal principles, to observe social moral and professional ethics, to resist and to overcome decadent bourgeois ideas, remnants of feudal ideas and other non-proletarian ideas, and to work hard for a basic turn for the better in party style and in the social atmosphere. CPC and CYL organizations should strengthen ideological and political work, and show concern for the growth of young people. We should be on an equal footing with young people, persist in the method of reasoning with facts, encourage and guide the young people to consciously adhere to the party's four cardinal principles. We should refrain from reproaching young people in a rough and oversimplified way. At the same time, we should show concern for their marriage, family, life and work, and pay attention to solving the practical problems in their work, study and life."



It seemed that my interview should come to a conclusion here, but Comrade Song Defu was in high spirits and went on to say: "Aside from your question, I should like to mention two points: first, the CYL should further strengthen its work in schools, middle schools in particular; and second, CYL organizations in poverty-stricken counties should render service to getting rid of poverty and becoming well-to-do." He says: "Some middle schools graduates will further their education, but the majority of them will go to society, participating in construction in the rural and urban areas. Therefore, CYL work in middle schools is very important. We should grasp it as in the case of part-time CYL schools, so that middle school graduates may give full play to their role as soon as they go to society." On work in poverty-stricken countries, he stressed: "There are more than 200 poverty-stricken counties in the country. The party's central task in those counties is to lead the people there in getting rid of poverty and to become well-to-do. CYL organizations should serve, and focus on this central task. They should help CYL members and young people to overcome ideological hindrances in getting rid of poverty and becoming well-to-do, to draw up plans for becoming well-to-do, provide them with information and ways of becoming rich, and organize young people to develop activities to support and help the poor." According to him, the CYL Central Committee Secretariat is ready to make a special study on this issue. It is initially planned that a national conference for county CYL committee secretaries of all poverty-stricken counties or CYL work conference on poverty-stricken counties be held at an appropriate time next year, in order to exchange work experiences of CYL organizations in grasping the treatment of poverty in becoming well-to-do and to lead young people to undertake the drive in becoming well-to-do.

#### CHIN PIXIAN ATTENDS FUJIAN TV AWARD CEREMONY

OW092100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 9 May 86

[By reporter Cai Guicun]

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 9 May (XINHUA) -- A ceremony to present the fourth "Popular Television's Golden Eagle Award," sponsored by DAZHONG DIANSHI [POPULAR TELEVISION], was held in Fuzhou this evening. The award was presented to 15 outstanding television drama series, shows, mini dramas, sketches, children's dramas, and plays, as well as 6 actors and actresses.

Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the ceremony and presented the award to the recipients.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the ceremony.

#### XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS MEET MINORITY STUDENTS

OW201421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA) -- Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancan, and Burhan met with more than 560 minority nationality students and some teachers of the departments and cadre training, minority nationality languages and literature, mathematics, philosophy, nationalities, and foreign languages of the Central Nationality College at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. After the meeting, the leaders posed with the students and teachers for photographs.

I. 21 May 86

K 20

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO PUBLISHES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK191442 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 86 p 5

[Table of Contents for HONGQI No 10, 1986]

[Text] "Forum": "Attach Major Importance to Building Contingents"

Article by Zharg Yun: "Improving the Quality of Party Members in an All-Round Way Is the Solid Foundation for Effecting a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style"

Article by Zuo Chuntai and Xiao Zhe: "On Controlling the Expansion of Consumption Demands"

"Work Research" report by Yang Yongzhe: "Changing the Outlook of Poor Areas Also Requires Taking the Road of Reform and Opening Up"

Article by Gao Shiqi: "Taking the Road of Integrating Philosophy and Science -- in Memory of Comrade Ai Siqu"

Article by Wu Mingyu: "Create a New Situation in Building the Legal System for Science and Technology in Our Country"

Article by Xu Chongwen: "The New Technological Revolution and Contemporary Western Social Theories"

Article by Zhao Ruitai and Lu Baixing: "A Great Wild Goose Flying in the Vast World -- Portrait of Celebrated Tenor Wu Yanze"

Article by Zhang Zhuoyuan: "Reform Must Meet the Need To Develop the Socialist Commodity Economy"

Article by Yi Jie: "Why Can Horizontal Economic Associations Enhance Social Economic Results and Promote Reform of the Economic Structure?"

Article by Yu Houkang: "Why is There the Notion That Economic Results Can Be Basically Enhanced Only by Perfecting the Socialist Market System?"

Article by Jiang Ruan: "On 'The Home of Cadres'"

Article by Lan Ling: "Malpractices Produce a New 'Man With Two Wives' -- Reading the Novel 'House Guest'"

Article by Wu Xinlu: "Footprints of Explorers -- A Critical Introduction to 'New Look for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone,' the Shenzhen Volume of the Chinese Urban Reforms Series"

RUI XINGWEN SPEAKS AT SHANGHAI CINEMA CONFERENCE

OW130710 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 86 p 2

[Rui Xingwen's 9 January 1986 speech at the Shanghai conference on creative activities for feature films: "Follow the Right Guiding Thought To Bring About Prosperous Literary and Art Creativity in Shanghai"]

[Excerpts] I am very happy today to be able to attend this conference on creative activities within film circles. My family and I like movies, and we almost never miss any good ones. Film production has been developing rapidly in recent years. Although some people say that television will gradually replace movies, I believe that film art will never be replaced completely.

The secretariat of the CPC Central Committee pointed out not long ago that comrades engaged in the creative activities of movies, television programs, and literary and art work must give top priority to considering their social results, which are the only yardstick of our work. This is a very important guideline.

Any individual society has its social results. By advocating the three cardinal relations and the five constant virtues [relations between ruler and subject, father and son, husband and wife; and benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and fidelity] the feudal society produced a hierarchy of literati and officials to serve the feudalistic court and system. To shake off the bondage of the feudalistic system, the capitalist society developed a capitalist economy and put forward the slogan of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Compared to feudalistic society, this was a big step forward. However, the liberty that capitalist society advocates refers to the freedom to promote capitalism.

As far as workers are concerned, freedom means that they will have absolutely nothing, and if they want to live, they will have to obey the capitalists. This is why the capitalist society has an ample supply of laborers. Today some people consider the United States the model capitalist democracy; but can you really oppose its government? Not at all. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, a state machine serving the interests of its society, will not allow you to do so. Thus, the social results of any society cannot be separated from the nature of that society. By social results we mean those things that are useful for our socialist society and for building a Chinese style socialist society. What ought to be the principal characteristics of a Chinese socialist society? First of all, it must uphold the four cardinal principles. The party Central Committee and Chairman Deng Xiaoping have time and again stressed that the first requirement of a Chinese socialist society is to uphold the four cardinal principles. This is an issue greatly affecting our country's destiny and future. It is an issue concerning the direction of our course, and an issue where the fundamental interests of our party, state, and people lie. If our works run counter to the four cardinal principles, they are not in the interest of our society.

Second, we must develop productivity on the basis of upholding the four cardinal principles. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee stated that the party should shift the focus of its work to achieving the four modernizations. That was the most significant step to restore order. It has now been 7 years since that plenary session was held in December 1978. During the past 7 years there have been enormous changes in our vast country as well as in people's minds and living conditions. People could not have realized 5 years ago that there would be so many televisions in use today. Shanghai's statistics show 105 televisions per 100 families now, and 30 percent of them are color sets. This indicates that the people's living conditions have really improved. I have also visited all 10 counties in Shanghai's suburb. I saw that the peasants have built many new houses, and at least 60 percent of them are 2-story buildings.



Their quality has also become better and better. Prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we had not had a pay raise in over 20 years. Since that session, we have had three raises. In the past we needed coupons to buy virtually everything. Now coupons are no longer needed for fabrics or meat. Things have changed today. Owing to the restoration of order and the shift of focus of the party's operation, class struggle, which was considered the key link, has now been replaced by development of productivity and by spiritual and material construction on the basis of upholding the four cardinal principles.

When we say that we no longer consider class struggle the key link, we do not mean that there is no longer any class struggle. We mean that when the issue of ownership has been resolved in the course of socialist construction, the basic and the most essential work is to develop productivity. Our party's lines, principles, and policies reflect the greatest social interests of China today. If our movies, scripts, and literary works oppose these lines, they are not in the social interests of the Chinese people.

Third, since we have shifted the focus of our work to economic construction, what course should we follow in order to develop socialist productivity? We have now concluded -- after constant experiments between the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee -- that reforms are essential in building a socialist society and developing productivity in China. How should we carry out the reforms? We must promote a planned commodity economy based on public ownership, and not an anarchical, unplanned commodity economy based on private ownership, nor a planned product economy based on public ownership.

Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the rural areas took the initiative in promoting a commodity economy. Their first step was to promote the responsibility system that links remuneration with output. That is, when income is tied to output, income increases or decreases according to the amount produced. Thus, by fixing output quotas on a household basis, we have aroused the peasants' enthusiasm and drastically enhanced productivity. However, this has created a surplus labor force in rural areas and triggered the movement of rural labor force to other areas and the restructuring of production patterns. For the first time, the division of production and movement of the labor force has begun to appear in rural areas.

Those who are capable have taken jobs in other trades as workers, businessmen, or transporters. Because the protagonist in the film "Our Retirees" directed by Comrad Zhao Huanzhang knows how to drive a truck, he became a trucker. So far, 60 million people in China have been liberated from the rural areas and have found jobs in the industrial, transportation, and commercial sectors. We can say that this is typically Chinese.

The situation in foreign countries is different. Following the development of capitalist productivity, labor force polarization has appeared in the rural areas. Some people have been forced to work for large ranch owners and become agricultural workers; others, who have gone bankrupt, have forsaken their land and become reserves for the proletariat in cities. In cities like New York, Calcutta, Tokyo, as well as the Shanghai Bund in the past, the skyscrapers in the downtown areas are all surrounded by squatters and slums. Peasants who lost their land have now become the urban proletariat, and the cities have also become perniciously bigger and bigger.



However, instead of taking this course following the development of its rural productivity, China has decided to digest its labor force in the rural areas by restructuring production. This is the socialist course with distinctive Chinese characteristics. The restructuring of production in the rural areas is the preliminary stage of commodity economy development in the rural areas. Meanwhile, the development of commodity economy is heading toward a higher stage.

Facts have proven that it is right to develop commodity economy and the course of our reforms is also correct. Some people have asked anxiously whether or not this means a restoration of capitalism. Not at all! This is because the people own the land, and no one peasant is allowed to buy or sell land privately. Because mountains, rivers, and mineral resources are publicly owned, and some means of production are collectively owned, and especially because political power is wielded by the proletariat and the people, the socialist nature of our commodity economy is ensured.

As for urban reforms, we should focus on enlivening the operation of our enterprises. To enliven our enterprises according to the rural areas' experiences, we should separate an enterprise's ownership from its operating right. Although the people own the enterprise, it should have the right to operate itself. An enterprise should have ample authority to make its own decisions about production, supply, and marketing of its goods. It can even sell the above-quota goods at negotiated prices. By exercising its operating right, an enterprise can constantly upgrade product variety, achieve greater economic returns, and increase worker income.

When our city is able to separate an enterprise's ownership from its operating right and let it establish its operating responsibilities according to the rural areas' experiences, enterprise operation will gradually "come to life." It is a significant change that our enterprises have become independent, or relatively independent, producers and operators. In short, our production has developed over the past several years, and everyone is living much better than before. This shows that our party's lines, principles and policies are correct.

Then what things should our comrades in the literary and art circles reflect? They should reflect, in artistic form, the vivid and vigorous aspects of the great changes in order to educate the people, push forward our cause, and encourage everyone to move forward. I wonder if this is not what we call "social benefits." In other words, our literary and art works must contribute to implementing party principles and policies, the building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to promoting the four modernizations while at the same time providing people with aesthetic pleasures and fine nourishment for the mind.

Obviously, we cannot ask or expect all literary and art works to provide straightforward interpretation of the line, principles, and policies, or the four fundamental principles. However, literary and art works should at least not obstruct implementation of the line, principles, and policies.

For example, it is not permissible to promote bourgeois liberalism against the four fundamental principles we uphold. However, it is permissible to use a variety of themes, forms, expressions, and skills to entertain people and give them artistic pleasures, provided that the four fundamental principles are not contradicted.

What must be restricted or firmly opposed are works that are pornographic and lewd and works that openly publicize bourgeois liberalism, oppose the four fundamental principles and the party line and policies. This is our basic stand, which is also the first of the five points I am discussing here.

The second point is that, given the tremendous impact of films and television, writers and artists should take their responsibilities seriously. Not only should they have good artistic training, but they should also possess big political standards and a good understanding of the policies. Writers and artists must improve their political standards, including their understanding of the policies, if they want to contribute something beneficial to society and to use literature and arts to educate and unite the people to courageously fight for socialism with Chinese characteristics. They cannot expect to play their rightful role if they lack political training and a good understanding of the central authorities' policies and the reform and are unable to integrate them in their works.

The third point is perhaps an old song. It calls on our writers and artists, including film workers here today, to go down to the grass-roots units, immerse themselves among the masses, and plunge into the thick of life. Art comes from life. Life provides the foundation for creativity, which is refined into something higher than what exists in our everyday life. These refined principles can then be used to guide our life. Reflecting on our contemporary life, writers and artist need to plunge into the thick of life to seriously discover creative materials, such as in the development of our rural economy which I mentioned earlier, in the direction of our development, and in various aspects of our urban market.

The fourth point concerns the relationship between the policy "let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and freedom of literary and art creation on the one hand and the four fundamental principles and the policy of making literature and art to serve the people and socialism on the other hand. I believe that the two are complementary. The four fundamental principles are a prerequisite to creative activities. It is not right to pursue freedom of creativity while departing from this prerequisite. Freedom exists neither in a vacuum nor in the abstract.

I have touched early upon the question of social benefits. Social benefits and interests are stressed in every society. Our socialist society upholds the interests of the people. The people will abandon you if you go against their interests, and they will support you if you serve their interests. This is the law of history. It applies to literature and art as well as politics. Our Constitution specifically provides for the implementation of a people's democratic dictatorship. This represents a line of restriction. In short, we should pursue freedom of creativity within the socialist system and within our constitutional framework. We cannot contradict the four fundamental principles. We must stress the policy of serving the people and socialism. Under this condition, we advocate freedom of creativity and the policy to "let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

The last point is the establishment of a good system to control the quality of films.

Comrades in literary and art circles ardently hope our party establishes a stable, long-term policy toward literature and art. The party shares their feelings. After the establishment of the principles and policies on literature and art, we shall create a fine environment of creativity for the writers and artists, an environment of unity, cordiality, mutual trust and understanding, and relaxation. This environment will make writers feel, as the rest of the people do, that they can carry out their creative activities with an easier mind. Shanghai has historically been a fertile land of literary and art creativity, turning out sch domestically and internationally eminent writers as Lu Xun, Mao Dun, and Ba Jin. I believe that in this great era of reform and four modernizations, Shanghai will turn out more writers worthy of the times and it will produce more great works. There is a great hope for prosperous literary and art creativity in Shanghai.

LI XIMING ENCOURAGES BEIJING CADRES STUDYING MARXISM

SK160333 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 86 p 1

[Text] Six leading cadres at the district, county, and bureau level of our municipality left their work posts on 5 May and went to the party school of the municipal CPC Committee to conscientiously attend class for 2 to 4 weeks.

In line with the call of the CPC Central Committee that leading cadres should study Marxist theory, and on the basis of the development of the situation, the municipal CPC Committee has decided to conduct rotational training for all party and government leading cadres of the departments, committees, and offices of the municipal CPC Committee and government and those at the district, county, and bureau (general company) level within this year and next year.

The first group of students attending the class, which opened on 5 May, will focus their study on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics," "The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," and Comrade Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan" delivered at the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC.

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, went to the reading class to give a mobilization speech. He urged every student to carry forward the style of study of integrating theory with practice. First, they should closely integrate theory with the practice of the current reforms in various fields and the four modernizations drive; enhance their understanding of the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee by combining theory with practice; and raise their awareness in reform and correcting unhealthy trends. Second, they should closely integrate theory with their ideological practice in order to enhance their party spirit and serve as strong leaders in the ideological, political, and economic work of the new period, and as good servants of the people.

BEIJING'S LI XIMING ATTENDS NON-PARTY FIGURES FORUM

SK160828 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] On 6 May, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee invited responsible persons of various democratic parties and people's organizations and non-party figures to a forum to carry out democratic consultations on some issues concerning the forthcoming fifth session of the eighth municipal People's Congress and the fourth session of the sixth municipal CPPCC Committee.

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, presided over the forum. Attending were responsible comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC Committee, including Chen Xitong, Jin Jian, Han Boping, Zhang Mingyi, Li Qiyang, Mao Yaoji, Rong Yi, Xing Jun, Li Bokang, Lu Zongda, Liu Yong, Deng Jixing, Xia Xiang, Kan Guanqing, Gan Ying, and LI Tiansho.

At the beginning of the forum, Mayor Chen Xitong introduced to the participants the drafting process and basic content of the "Report on the Fulfillment of Beijing Municipality's 'Sixth 5-Year' Plan and the Basic Tasks of Its 'Seventh 5-Year' Plan" to be submitted to the fifth session of the eighth municipal People's Congress for discussion and approval, and earnestly urged them to offer opinions to supplement or revise the report.



Through consultation, the participants unanimously approved a "joint letter of proposal of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, Beijing Municipality's various democratic parties, non-party figures, and various people's organizations," which recommends the candidates for president of the municipal Higher People's Court, president of the municipal Intermediate People's Court, and chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate to the presidium of the fifth session of the eighth municipal People's Congress, and a "joint letter of proposal of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, Beijing Municipality's various democratic parties, non-party figures, and various people's organizations for augmenting members of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee" to be submitted to the Standing Committee of the sixth municipal CPPCC Committee for discussion and approval.

Major responsible persons of various democratic parties and people's organizations of the municipality and non-party figures present at the forum included Hou Jingru, Pu Jiexiu, Ding Gongnan, Chen Mingshao, Sun Fuling, Chen Zhongyi, Guan Shixiong, Mao Zhifen, Situ Qing, An Shiwei, Fu Tieshan, Zhang Shouchong, Zhang Kaiji, Ma Kuqiang, Li Gangzhong, Huang Xing, Wu Huanxing, Ren Xiang, and Ruan Zhangjing.

#### HEBEI COMPLETES TRANSFER OF MILITIA TO LOCAL UNITS

SK210443 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] An important task undertaken by the people's armed forces departments throughout our country has been smoothly carried out at the people's armed forces departments of the province. As of 3 May, the people's armed forces departments of 178 counties, cities, and districts throughout the province have been transferred to local governments. Following the transfer, these departments have been in good order in various fields of their work.

The transfer work including the pilot work in this regard has been completely carried out within 2 months. The work has been carried out so smoothly, because the party committees, the people's governments, and the military departments at all levels have attached great importance to the work and successfully unified their understanding. The provincial CPC Committee has placed the work in its 1986 work outline and regarded it as an important task of the year. The provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial military district jointly organized a leading group in charge of the transfer work and of convening special meetings in order to make well-conceived arrangements. The principal leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee set forth the definite demands concerning the work for the secretaries of the prefectural and city CPC Committees.

The leading personnel of the provincial military district upheld the principle of going deep into grass-roots level units to carry out the work in a down-to-earth manner, summing up and popularizing the experience gained in the pilot work in a timely manner, doing a good job in conducting ideological and educational work, and rapidly readjusting and fully assigning staffers to the leading bodies of the armed forces departments and employing militia cadres.

In conducting the transfer work, both the military departments and the local governments have proceeded from the common target of abiding by the whole situation in the state economic construction and of building the reserve strength for modernizing national defense. They have conducted consultations and close coordination in actively dealing with the problems. Following the transfer work, a large number of leading personnel from the county, city, and district party committees and people's governments came to the armed forces departments simultaneously to join the official work in order to help them deal with their practical difficulties in both work and life.



Thus, the militia work and the work concerning reserve service have been further enhanced.

In order to meet the need of exercising dual leadership over the work of the armed forces departments by both the local governments and the military departments, the people's armed forces departments transferred to local units have elected their new party committee secretaries who are also secretaries of the county and district CPC committees. They have earnestly consolidated their work style and the discipline, established and improved the regulations and systems of organizational work, and successfully maintained a normal order in both work and life. Through personnel readjustment prior to the transfer work, the overwhelming majority of cadres among the people's armed forces departments throughout the province have returned to their own hometown.

#### TIANJIN HOLDS MEETING ON ANTISTEALING CAMPAIGN

SK130923 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] On 25 April, the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government held a meeting to analyze the current situation of the antistealing campaign. The meeting called on various departments and units to further strengthen their leadership and deepen this campaign in order to ferret out all stealers. Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech.

The meeting maintained: Since the beginning of April when the antistealing campaign was launched throughout the municipality, the municipal Public Security Bureau has issued the "Notice on Dealing Strict Blows to Stealing Activities." The people have positively supported this campaign and have exposed various kinds of stealing activities in coordination with the public security organs. As of 24 April, the masses seized and handed more than 600 criminals of various kinds over to the public security authorities and provided more than 5,800 clues for solving criminal cases, and the criminals in custody have confessed and exposed more than 3,400 clues for solving criminal cases.

Under the deterrent of the people's democratic dictatorship and the influence of policies, more than 1,730 thieves in the municipality have surrendered themselves to the police, a number of stealing cases have been cracked, including some cases that had been open for a long time, and large amounts of illicit money and goods have been recovered. Although great achievements have been scored in the antistealing campaign, the development of the campaign has been uneven and is far from meeting the goal of ferreting out all criminals. Some of the criminals whose threads of crimes are under the grasp of the public security organs are still hesitating to surrender themselves and are taking a wait-and-see attitude partially because they have a skeptical attitude on policies and partially because they have the idea of trusting in luck. A handful of such criminals are still fighting stubbornly with their backs to the wall. Worse still, some leaders of our departments still lack the understanding of the great significance of this antistealing campaign. Some are afraid of assuming responsibility, and some are full of worries, and thus their leadership is ineffective. Therefore, leaders at all levels must further and promptly mobilize the masses to deepen this campaign until complete success is achieved.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government, including Chen Yiyi, Bai Hualing, Zhang Lichang, Lu Xuezheng, Mao Changwu, and Huang Yanzhi, as well as responsible comrades of the pertinent departments and commissions under the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government.

NI ZHIFU ATTENDS TIANJIN CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

SK200536 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 6 May, at the first workers' cultural palace, the Educational and Public Health Work Committee under the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal Education and Public Health Committee held a conference on universal education to mobilize the departments in straightening out the guiding ideology of running schools and to extensively upgrade education quality.

Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the conference. He expressed his heartfelt thanks to the teachers and educational workers on the universal education front who are industriously and gloriously working at their ordinary posts. He called on party and government leaders at different levels and the whole society to show concern for and support the education development and to further strengthen universal education which is regarded as the most important basic work by the educational front.

Present at the conference were responsible comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee, including Ji Zenghui, Bai Hua, Yang Jianbai, Yao Jun, Kang Tiejun, and Zheng Wantong.

Ji Zenghui, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee, secretary of the municipal Educational and Public Health Work Committee, and chairman of the municipal Education and Public Health Committee, made a mobilization speech at the conference.

Attending the conference were more than 2,400 people, including representatives of teachers and responsible comrades of municipal departments concerned, districts, counties, universities, colleges, and primary and middle schools.

Delivers Speech

SK210058 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 86 p 1

[Speech by Ni Zhifu, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, at the Mobilization Conference on Straightening Out the Guiding Ideology for Running Schools and on Extensively Improving the Educational Quality: "Successfully Grasp the Popularization of the Basic Education"]

[Text] Fellow comrades: Today I am very glad to participate in this conference. Most of the comrades present at this conference come from the forefront of the education popularization work, and are the key members of this front. For a long time in the past, the large number of teachers and educational workers in the municipality have worked assiduously and selflessly on the educational front, an ordinary but glorious post, thus making tremendous contributions to developing and enlivening the people's educational undertaking. We can say that all the achievements in building the socialist material and spiritual civilization embody the painstaking efforts of the people's teachers. The party and the government as well as the people are grateful to you for your efforts!

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the municipality's educational undertakings have witnessed extensive development and an unprecedented favorable situation. Particularly after the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's decision on the educational structural reform, the municipality's educational structural reform has been carried out in a vigorous and gradual manner.

It should be evident that in developing the educational undertakings, we still face many problems and difficulties, such as the shortage of teachers and funds and weakness in political and ideological work. However, we believe that with the concerted efforts of all comrades on the educational front and of the whole society, we will certainly be able to overcome difficulties and constantly push forward the municipality's educational undertakings.

Recently, the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC has adopted in principle the PRC's Seventh 5-Year Plan. During the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, a distinct characteristic of the economic and social development is to give prominence to science, technology, and education. In his report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: Paying attention to education constitutes a firm and far-reaching strategy. In line with the two decisions of the CPC Central Committee concerning the education structural reform, we must further emancipate our thinking, continue to adopt effective policies and measures to constantly push the educational structural reform forward, and strive for a decisive achievement during the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan period. The "Seventh 5-Year" Plan adopted by the 5th session of the 10th municipal People's Congress has also stressed the necessity of developing and boosting the scientific, technological, and educational undertakings. During the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan period, the task of developing educational undertakings is very important and arduous.

Comrade Xiaoping has pointed out: We must depend on education to train competent persons, and the training of competent persons must start with children. Therefore, the popularization of education is the most important basic work of the educational front. The "PRC's Law on Compulsory Education," adopted by the current NPC session, has marked the further development of the popularization of the basic education. Successfully popularizing the basic education is a key to deciding whether or not we can develop and boost the entire educational undertakings in the future, whether or not we can achieve decisive results during the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan period and whether we can build Tianjin into an educationally advanced city. Comrades on the educational popularization front should further clarify the current situation and their historical position, and should conscientiously shoulder the heavy task of training the people. The party and government leaders at all levels and the whole society should show concern over and support the popularization and development of the basic education.

Comrades, this year is the first year of the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan. It is very important to have a good start in various fields. I hope that leaders at all levels, the vast number of teachers, and all comrades on education popularization front will enhance their spirit, and struggle with one heart and one mind in order to make still greater contributions to building Tianjin into an educationally advanced city, to successfully accomplish the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan, and to comprehensively promote the construction of the two civilizations!

I. 21 May 86

C H I N A  
TAIWAN

V 1

CAL PLANE RETURN SET FOR BEFORE 24 MAY IN HONG KONG

HK201228 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1126 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 May (XINHUA) -- A summary of the talks between Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] and China Airlines [CAL] representatives was initialled here in Hong Kong this afternoon, and an agreement has been reached on the delivery of the CAL B-198 Boeing 747 cargo plane, two crewmen, and the plane's cargo in Hong Kong. The delivery will be conducted in Hong Kong before 24 May.

The CAAC-CAL talks started in Hong Kong on 17 May. The round held today was the fourth. At a press conference after the talks today, Zhang Ruipu made the following statement: Our compatriots on the two shores of the Taiwan Strait have shared concern over the current talks. We are very happy that neither of the two parties has failed to live up to expectations. The two parties have been on entirely equal footing in the course of the current talks, and they have shown mutual respect and understanding for each other, which has led to a successful result in a harmonious and friendly atmosphere. Facts have proved that there really are no problems that cannot be solved between brothers.

Zhang Ruipu extended his regards to his CAL colleagues and expressed his thanks to all friends and the Hong Kong Government for helping the CAAC-CAL talks.

The Taiwan CAL B-198 Boeing 747 cargo plane was flown to Guangzhou by pilot Wang Xijue (Wang Hsi-chueh) on 3 May. Wang himself has requested to settle on the mainland, while the other two crewmen Dong Guangxing (Tung Kuang-hsing) and Qiu Mingzhi (Chiu Ming-chih) have expressed their will to return to Taiwan.

Text of Summary Talks

HK201328 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 20 May 86

[Report: "Full Text of Summary of CAAC-CAL Talks"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 May (XINHUA) -- On 3 May 1986, a B-198 Boeing 747 cargo plane of China Airlines [CAL] landed at Baiyun Airport in Guangzhou on its way from Bangkok, Thailand to Hong Kong. The Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] has announced that it has made proper arrangements for the three crew members of the plane according to their wills, adopted necessary measures to protect the plane, and tried its best to properly take care of the cargo on the plane.

From 17 May to 20 May 1986, the representatives of CAAC and CAL held business consultations regarding the return of the cargo plane, the crew, and the cargo to CAL in Hong Kong, and reached an agreement. According to the demands of CAL, CAAC has agreed to return the above cargo plane, two crew members named Dong Guangxing [Tung Kuang-hsing] and Qiu Mingzhi [Chiu Ming-chih], and the cargo of the plane to CAL. In Hong Kong, both sides will each send three representatives and one rapporteur to go on the plan to complete the handover procedures and sign the handover document as soon as possible. After the plane lands in Hong Kong, CAL will be responsible for the ground security of the plane.



## Stranded Crewmen Call Families

HK201418 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1247 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- According to Taipei's CHINA TIMES, copilot Tung Kuang-hsing and flight engineer Chiu Ming-chih of the China Airlines [CAL] B-198 cargo plane, who are still in Guangzhou, made telephone calls to their wife and sister, respectively, who are in the United States, on the afternoon of 18 May (U.S. time), to report that all is well with them and to tell their families "they are feeling all right."

According to Fang Wen-ying, or Mrs. Tung Kuang-hsing, she received Tung Kuang-hsing's call from Mainland China at 1840 U.S. time on 18 May. Tung said in the call that "he has learned about the CAL-CAAC [Civil Aviation Administration of China] talks from the paper, and he knows there's probably hope for him to return to Taiwan." He mentioned in the call that "he is feeling all right."

The report says that when Mrs Tung learned that CAAC had agreed to deliver Tung Kuang-hsing and Chiu Ming-chih and the cargo plane to Hong Kong, she was so happy that she cried and repeatedly said: "That is wonderful! That is wonderful!"

Meanwhile, Chiu Shu-chin, flight engineer Chiu Ming-chih's sister, said on 19 May that Chiu Ming-chih called her at about 1700 on 18 May U.S. time. "He says he is feeling fine, but he has all along been very anxious and worried, and he does not know when he will return to Taiwan." Chiu Shu-chin says that she has already told her parents, who are in Taiwan, about Chiu Ming-chih's telephone call, and hopes that they will be at ease now.

The report continues by saying that when Liu Sui-fang, or Mrs Chiu Ming-chih, learned about a turn for the better in the talks on the afternoon of 19 May, she kept saying: "I am so happy! It is just wonderful!" She says that her depression and anxiety over the past 10 days are finally gone. She expressed faith that Chiu Ming-chih would be back very soon, and said that "the weight on her mind has finally been lifted."

## CAL Official Queried

HK201550 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1434 GMT 20 May 96

[Report: "CAL Delegation Head Likens Summary of Talks to Certificate of Marriage" - ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- After concluding the fourth session of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] China Airlines [CAL] talks, Chung Tsan-jung, head of the CAL delegation, said at a press conference: After signing the Summary of the Talks, "the CAL side released a memorandum expressing that we reserve the right to get back Wang Xijue (Wang Hsi-chueh), captain of our company's B-198 cargo plane."

At the conference, a reporter asked which side was the first to sign the summary. Chung Tsan-jung said by way of analogy: There are two copies of the summary. It is like a marriage certificate, one for the husband and the other for the wife. The husband comes forward to receive his and so does the wife. The same is true with the case of the CAAC and CAL sides. A reporter asked whether a press conference would be given in Hong Kong after Tung Kuang-hsing and Chiu Ming-chi are returned. To this, Chung Tsan-jung said: It depends on the specific situation then. However, he did not elaborate on the situation he referred to.

I. 21 May 86

V 3

CHINA  
TAIWAN

A reporter asked how CAAC would inform CAL of the set date of the delivery of the cargo plane. In reply, Chung Tsan-jung said: It will be done through an aviation administration unit in Hong Kong.

#### Plane Flown From Beijing to Guangzhou

OW210620 Beijing XINHUA in English 0610 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- The Boeing 747 cargo plane of Taiwan's China Airlines (CAL), piloted by a five-member crew of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), left here for Guangzhou this afternoon. The plane was landed in Guangzhou by CAL pilot Wang Xijue during its flight from Bangkok to Hong Kong on May 3. Wang requested to reside on the mainland and flew the plane to Beijing on May 6.

The plane, together with its two other crew members and cargo, will be handed over to CAL in Hong Kong as agreed upon between CAAC and CAL through discussions by their representatives in Hong Kong in the past few days. Before the plane's departure, Li Xuezhong, deputy director of the CAAC Beijing regional administration, told reporters at Beijing airport that the plane, which is now in good condition, has been well tended to in Beijing, and its fuselage washed clean. A five-member CAAC maintenance group also left on board the jet to take care of its maintenance.

The cargo, which was unloaded after the landing of the plane in Guangzhou on May 3, will be loaded onto the plane again in Guangzhou before its departure for Hong Kong.

#### PRC Won 'Political Victory'

HK210737 Hong Kong AFP in English 0714 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (AFP) -- Beijing scored a significant political victory in talks with Taiwan to return a cargo jet and two of its crew members flown by a defector to the mainland, diplomats here said. The discussions ended in Hong Kong on Tuesday and despite statements from both sides that this first official contact in 37 years was for "commercial talks," the political undertones were evident, the diplomats said. They said that the meetings opened a new chapter in China-Taiwan relations that would be perceived as such by the respective governments and the public on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

"Beijing's aim is to peacefully reunite China by direct contacts and this (the Hong Kong talks) is without doubt a triumph for Beijing," one diplomat said. Diplomats said that the historic talks did not mean that Taiwan had abandoned its long-standing policy of "no contact, no talks and no compromise" with the mainland. But it would now be more difficult for the government in Taipei to further cold-shoulder the Communist government in Beijing, they added.

The head of the Chinese delegation at the talks, Zhang Ruipu, said Tuesday that the negotiations had shown "that there is nothing that cannot be resolved between us countrymen and brothers". The three negotiators from the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], however, at no point gloried in finally sitting at the same table as their Taiwan counterparts -- which could have torpedoed the talks, diplomats said.

China knew all along that Taipei would reject its original proposal to hand back the Boeing 747 and two crew members to Taiwan officials in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou diplomats said.

The Guangzhou proposal was simply a bargaining ploy, which allowed the Chinese to "concede" to Taiwan's demand that neutral Hong Kong should be the venue for the handover, they added. In the wake of the Hong Kong meetings, future relations between China and Taiwan could be fostered by public opinion on the Nationalist-ruled island, where calls have mounted for expanded exchanges, diplomats said.

It is unlikely, however, that China will hasten to cash in on the first direct contact with Taiwan since 1949 when the Communists won a civil war and the Nationalists fled over the Taiwan Straits, diplomats said. They said that since Deng Xiaoping took power in China eight years ago, Beijing had patiently but doggedly tried to nudge Taiwan along the road to peaceful reunification. That policy will remain in force with the assurance that a first direct contact has now been achieved, the diplomats said.

#### ARMED FORCES RALLIES MARK CHIANG ANNIVERSARY

OW191604 Taipei CNA in English 1430 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 19 (CNA) -- The Armed Forces of the Republic of China [ROC] vowed Monday to dedicate themselves to the nation and push for the early realization of reunifying China under the three principles of the people. Representatives of the Armed Forces made the vow in their respective rallies celebrating the second anniversary of Chiang Ching-kuo's inauguration into his second term as president of the Republic of China, which falls on May 20.

Gen Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the general staff, in a Ministry of National Defense rally in Taipei, encouraged all ROC officers and enlisted men to create a brighter future for this nation. Addressing the rally as a guest speaker, Sung Shih-hsuan, director of the ruling Kuomintang's Department of Party Organization, appealed to the Armed Forces to follow the example of President Chiang Ching-kuo and share his burden in nation-building and reunifying China under the three principles of the people.

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COUNCIL WARNS OF RADIATION RISK

OW201824 Taipei CNA in English 1457 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 20 (CNA) -- Since the Taiwan area is still under the influence of radioactive fallout, the Atomic Energy Council [AEC] under the Executive Yuan appealed Tuesday to the people here to wash fresh vegetables and fruit thoroughly before eating them so as to avoid unnecessary exposure to radiation. According to the latest AEC detections, rains in the Taipei area, milk and vegetables still contained the radioactive iodine-131. Although the detected amounts of iodine-131 were far below the dangerous levels and not harmful to health, the AEC stressed that people would avoid unnecessary exposure to radiation if they washed fresh vegetables and fruit before consumption. The AEC found Monday that rains in the Taipei area and milk contained 13.91 and 156 becquerel of iodine-131 per liter respectively while vegetables contained 315.3 becquerel per kilogram.

A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Council said that the Council will continue detecting the radioactive fallout and its affects of food items and make public immediately any findings of abnormal radiation. It is difficult, however, for the AEC to predict when the radioactive fallout will be blown away from the Taiwan area because of the influence of weather conditions, he added.

CRITICISMS OF 'MA DING' ECONOMIC ARTICLE REVIEWED

HK200147 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 164, 16 May 86 pp 15-17

[Article by Hou Su-huo: "Public Indignation Aroused by 'Ma Ding Incident' Leads to Intervention Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang" -- first paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang wrote the following instruction: "We must be prudent in criticizing liberalization in economic theories. What we need now is boldness in making explorations." Hu Yaobang agreed with Zhao Ziyang's views. However, the criticism of Ma Ding did not stop earlier. Why?

#### Hu Qili's May Day Speech Attracts Attention

At the Beijing rally to commemorate the May Day centennial, Hu Qili, "tomorrow's star" of the CPC, delivered a conspicuous speech. He pointed out emphatically: "Basic Marxist principles must be adhered to under China's new situation. However we must also be brave enough to discard specifics that have been proven obsolete or incorrect. It is only in such a way that we can uphold and develop Marxism and press ahead with our socialist cause. In terms of our attitude toward Marxism, we must neither doubt nor vacillate in our belief in its basic principles, nor consider it inflexible, immutable dogma."

#### The "Ma Ding Incident" Creates a Great Disturbance

Following the disturbance of the "Ma Ding incident" in China's theoretical circles, Hu Qili's speech, made on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, is apparently the manifestation of Beijing's explicit attitude toward theoretical study.

#### Ma Ding's Article Considered "High-Level Contamination"

The so-called "Ma Ding incident" was actually an article by a young teacher named Song Longxiang carried in GONGREN RIBAO on 2 November under the pen name "Ma Ding." When the article entitled "10 Major Changes in China's Study of Economics" was translated and reprinted in the English and Japanese editions of BEIJING REVIEW on 10 December, newspapers in Japan immediately transmitted the article. According to their reports, "Ma contends that 'Das Kapital' and other Marxist classics of economics had lost their validity, and that he favors boldly applying the results of contemporary Western economic thinking." In light of these reports, New York's CHUNG PAO carried an editorial charging China's economists with "academic utilitarianism" and asserting that they were suffering from "indigestion of things foreign." When news of this editorial spread to China, some people thought they had found a treasure. They followed the views of CHUNG PAO, labeled Ma's article as "high-level spiritual pollution," and attempted to launch large-scale criticism before even reading the original text of Ma's article.

#### Zhao Ziyang Against Putting Labels on Others

The matter drew the attention of the Beijing authorities. After reading Ma's article carefully, Zhao Ziyang said that it was fine except for some lay remarks. It is said that Zhao Ziyang made the following written instruction for a letter that attempted to criticize Ma's article: "We must be prudent while criticizing liberalization in economic theories. What we need now is boldness in making explorations." At a later meeting, Zhao Ziyang pointed out: Theoretical breakthroughs should be the precursors of our reform.



We should encourage boldness and freedom in explorations rather than willfully put labels of "conservatism" or "liberalism" on others. If we judge recklessly by following distorted reports, it will only suffocate the academic atmosphere. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, favored Zhao Ziyang's views.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Article Refutes "Apologists"

Criticism of Ma's article did not stop, though the two highest leaders had declared their position.

With the development of events, RENMIN RIBAO took measures first to counterattack publicly the mean acts that attempted to suffocate the academic atmosphere. On 14 March, RENMIN RIBAO carried an article by Deng Weizhi entitled "'Breakthroughs' in the Study of Marxism," which points out: "Marxism develops constantly. If the later stage merely continues and carries forward the former one without any breakthrough and negation, how can it be regarded as development?" "Constant breakthroughs and upgrading are the source of vitality of all learning. Marxism, as a branch of learning, should follow the law without exception." However, can we also make breakthroughs in the basis principles of Marxism? The article says that "some basic principles of Marxism will last forever," "But we must be aware that the term 'basic' is relative to a certain structure. Certain principles may be 'basic' today, but not tomorrow." The article points out that the vigorous development of Marxism is usually due to the upgrading and breakthroughs made in certain "basic" principles. The article also points out sharply: "If we merely make breakthroughs in minor aspects, even the dogmatists may accept them." This bold, incisive article caused a sensation in the theoretical circles and was well received because it violently refutes the "apologists" who tried to hinder the blazing of new trails in the theoretical field.

#### Theoretical Circles Call for Realization of "An Unrestricted Zone in Science"

Later, the theoretical workers of Beijing and other localities throughout the country held successive forums on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the 'double hundred' principle. With the "Ma Ding incident" as a typical case, they put forward many suggestions concerning the environment and atmosphere for theoretical study. The consensus view was that academic freedom is not yet ensured and that it is necessary to make great efforts to realize "an unrestricted zone in science." Many of them loudly appealed to the public that the concept "bourgeois liberalization" should not be willfully used in academic circles. Others suggested that the stress of theoretical work should be "construction" and not "destruction," and efforts should be made in theoretical building rather than criticism. Some suggested establishing a new branch of learning, "academic ecology," and seeking ways to lay a theoretical foundation and provide an environment for academic prosperity.

#### Zhu Houze, Head of the Propaganda Department, Encourages Boldly Making Explorations and Blazing New Trails

The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee held a forum on 22 April 1986 precisely under the powerful voice of the theoretical circles. Besides listening to the views and opinions of experts and scholars on the "Ma Ding incident," Zhu Houze, the man who came from Guizhou and who suffered a great deal during the "antirightist movement" and the "Great Cultural Revolution," delivered a speech encouraging bold explorations and blazing new trails in theoretical work and creating an environment and atmosphere for this purpose. Eight days later, Hu Qili delivered a speech on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council calling for a break with certain Marxist conclusions that have been proven obsolete or incorrect.

### The Three Different Schools of Economics in China

It is by no means accidental they support the theoretical workers in boldly making explorations and even breaking with certain Marxist conclusions. It proceeds from the needs of adhering to reform.

As Zhao Ziyang said: "Theoretical breakthroughs should be the precursor of our reform." We all know that socialist commodity production does not belong to Marxism. Without making a theoretical breakthrough in this respect and without theoretical grounds, it would be impossible for China to carry on its economic reform.

As a matter of fact, following the downfall of the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, theoretical workers on the mainland, especially young and middle aged theoretical workers, have made explorations in various fields and put forward new views. Economists who formerly based their theories on "Das Kapital" started to make systematic study of the market mechanism under the conditions of socialism. In addition, the second school of economics, which introduced and drew on the economic reform theory of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and the third school of economics, which applied the economic research method of the West to study the socialist economy, also took shape. The three schools of economics stood like three legs of a tripod, each having its own advantages. Now they are tending to join each other.

### Real Life Should Not Be Restricted by Specific Expositions

The plan for China's current economic reform has been drafted precisely by making a theoretical breakthrough in Marxism. In order to push reform forward and achieve complete success, it is necessary to make a greater breakthrough in this respect. To this end, RENMIN RIBAO carried two commentator's articles in December 1985 entitled "Theory and Practice" and "Further on Theory and Practice" based on the speeches of the CPC leaders. The commentator's articles explicitly point out: "We cannot expect the works of Marx and Lenin written in the past to solve all our current problems." "Times have changed and new problems are emerging one after another. If we use certain expositions from the works of Marx and Lenin to restrict vigorous, real life, it will only hinder the progress of history." "If the things never mentioned by Marx should not be done, what should we do at present?"

### Comments on Limitations of "Das Kapital" Existed Long Ago

Under the guidance of such thinking, some Chinese economists pointed out long ago that "Das Kapital," though a great work, is not a "bible" that can solve all problems. For example, economist Yu Guangyuan believed that the formula for social reproduction in "Das Kapital," Volume II was imperfect because it did not have the factor of time. Another economist, Yang Yonghua, believed that certain views and conclusions in "Das Kapital" were comprehensible during the era of Marx. While with the changes in time and varying conditions, these basic views and conclusions should also be developed. Engels said realistically: "The third volume had only the first draft and was grossly imperfect." Therefore, it does not tally with the facts to say that "Das Kapital" has no limitations. An article written jointly by Zhong Nan and Chen Si says that "Das Kapital," as a monumental work, took shape long ago and can evolve further by itself. Under the conditions of the new situation, the responsibilities of Marxists are to make a study of the contemporary world and add new chapters to "Das Kapital."

### The "Apologists" Try To Put Breakthroughs Back on the Old Track

The breakthroughs made in Marxism are apparently rebellious and guilty in the eyes of certain "apologists." In fact, Ma Ding did not express his own views in the article, but made a summarization of recent changes in the economic circles. As the Chinese saying goes, Xiang Zhuang drew his sword with the intention of killing Liu Bang. The "apologists" seized upon Ma's article and made an issue of it in an attempt to put the breakthroughs back on the old track and limit the vigorous, real life within their dogmatic sphere.

### No Disturbances Can Change the General Trend

Without theoretical explorations and breakthroughs, it would be impossible for reform to advance. For this reason, Beijing's leaders who insisted on reform intervened in the matter and smashed the plot of the "apologists." In order to prevent similar cases from cropping up in the future, Beijing's leaders decided to adopt a series of measures to create a favorable environment for academic research. Hu Qili's speech on Marxism affirmed the necessity of theoretical breakthroughs. It has been reported that a document will be released for ideological work and some regulations will be made to ensure greater freedom in academic research. Thus, a bad thing has been turned into a good one.

Naturally, the CPC theoretical circles will not remain calm in the days to come. The "apologists" will wield their budlgeons again when they consider the time opportune. Nevertheless, the vigorous and opening trend of the theoretical circles will never reverse. The "apologists" will no longer be able to change the overall situation by creating disturbances.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

May 22 '86

22  
5



